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BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTS AGAINST TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR

Leading Business Men Com- mence Campaign to Bring Back Prohibition

VICTORIA, B. C., March 15 (Special Correspondence).—Preliminary steps in a campaign to bring back prohibition in British Columbia, one of Canada's two wet provinces, were taken here this week when a largely attended luncheon of representative business men formally demanded the repeal of the existing Government liquor control law and declared that present enormous liquor sales are "crippling industry." A fund of \$10,000 is to be raised among business men shortly to carry on a vigorous campaign for a new liquor plebiscite in this Province. When the Provincial Legislature meets next fall, it is hoped British Columbia people will understand the facts of the liquor situation so well that the legislators will be forced to give the electors an opportunity to vote on the re-enactment of prohibition.

Growing dissatisfaction with the present system of Government liquor sale, or so-called "moderation," is reflected in this resolution, passed by business men at their meeting under the auspices of the Prohibition Party here:

Grave Apprehension Felt
Resolved, That this meeting of Victoria business men views with grave apprehension the extensive sales of alcoholic liquors under the system of Government sale prevailing in British Columbia.

We strongly condemn the obvious efforts of the Liquor Control Board to increase such sales by keeping open the Government stores on the Wednesday half holiday and upon hours after ordinary business hours are closed; by opening 63 liquor stores to supply our population of 823,368, as contrasted with the Province of Saskatchewan which, under Government sale, opened 23 stores for the population of 761,390. We find that the huge sums of money being diverted from the necessary channels of trade and steadily sent out of this Province for liquor is crippling industry and impoverishing the homes of our people and depriving women and children of the necessities of life.

We call upon the business men and generally upon the citizens of the Province to support the British Columbia Prohibition Association in its efforts to make known the enormous evil effects of the liquor traffic in British Columbia, and strongly urge the repeal of the Government Liquor Act and the re-enactment of a prohibition act as the best means of restoring normal conditions of trade in British Columbia.

Big Monthly Liquor Bill
British Columbia is spending \$2,000,000 a month on liquor now, the Rev. A. E. Cooke, president of the Prohibition Association, told a business men's meeting here. Half of this amount was spent through Government liquor stores and half through bootleggers. During the first nine months of the present liquor system, he stated, the Government spent \$3,550,000 for liquor and of this \$7,250,000 went out of British Columbia.

"Putting the Government in the liquor business has failed to put the merchants out of business altogether," he asserted. "If you business men want to restore prosperity, get out this liquor traffic. It is a cancer on the life of every politician and the wet press of this country."

The continued sale of liquor throughout British Columbia under the Liquor Control Law has resulted in a constant stream of smuggling and contraband finding its way across the international border into the United States. As disclosed in recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor, failure of provincial officials to take preventive measures has given rise to an organized bootlegging business on a huge scale throughout the United States which has made it extremely difficult for American revenue officers and prohibition agents to enforce the dry law.

The wharves of Victoria and Vancouver, it has been shown, are the rendezvous of the liquor carriers, who make no secret of their practice, secure large profits by transferring their illegal goods to American runners at a transportation charge of a dollar a case, and take few risks themselves, as they do not ordinarily enter the territorial waters of the United States. The islands that dot the coast of the two Canadian cities are the places where the liquor transfer is made. It is alleged that the American bootleggers are organized into great companies, which can be broken up by federal agents only with the greatest difficulty so long as they have a practically unlimited supply of liquor upon which to draw. Though provincial officials have expressed themselves against the practice of border smuggling, and the disregard for the laws of their neighbor, no adequate steps can be taken to prevent it, it is asserted, while the liquor traffic is maintained in British Columbia.

Recently, after a sensational capture of bootleggers in a Pacific port by American agents, following a pistol battle and motorboat chase, it was shown that liquor exports under bond to the Province from the United States on condition that it should not return, had leaked into bootleggers' hands, and was being smuggled back. It is expected that this disclosure will prevent other American bonded liquor from being sent to the Province.

SPANISH TRADERS CONVEY
BARCELONA, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—Nine hundred delegates, representing Spanish traders living on the American continent from Alaska to Patagonia, and also from the Philippines and Cuba, met in congress here yesterday with the object of examining into and discussing suggestions and ideas for the furtherance of the commercial relations of Spain overseas.

6000 Armenian Refugees Under Canvas Cover in Syria



Home of 6000 Armenian Refugees

American Relief Workers Strive to Cope With Problem of Caring For Increasing Number of Exiles

Photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

PROSECUTION OF 12 RADICALS SOUGHT

Demand Is Made Upon Mr. Daugherty for Action Against Foster and His Associates

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23.—"To cut the line of communications and supply between Red leaders in the United States and Communists in Moscow," charges were filed with Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, today against 12 alleged Communists, under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Federal Criminal Code. Federal prosecution of these men is demanded.

These statutes prohibit, respectively, "inciting rebellion and insurrections," "criminal correspondence with foreign governments," and "seditious conspiracy" to "overthrow by force the Government of the United States." The Attorney-General is also requested in the same document to investigate the activities of nine other recent visitors to Moscow, and to enforce against the Communists generally the federal conspiracy laws which prohibit conspiracy to deprive American citizens "of any right or privilege" secured to them by the Constitution or laws, and "conspiracy to commit any offense against the United States."

The 12 alleged Communist leaders against whom formal charges are filed, principally under the "Logan Act," or Section 5 of the Criminal Code, which prohibits criminal correspondence with the agents of foreign governments, are listed in the complaint as follows:

James P. Cannon, chairman, Workers' Party of America.

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TENT CITY IN BEIRUT SHELTERS CHRISTIANS FLEEING FROM TURKS

Military Peril Drives Homeless People Toward Syrian Seaport—90,000 Refugees Near Border

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 23.—The only way of caring for the stream of Christian refugees still flowing from the north into the overcrowded city of Beirut, Syria, is through the tent city, which, cables from Beirut to Near East headquarters here say, already contains over 6000 Armenians alone. The military peril that is driving the refugees southward is that Aleppo may be handed over to the Turks by the French or may be taken by Mustafa Kemal's troops by a coup d'etat. This fear has impelled more than 30,000 refugees to seek safety in Beirut, and there are said to be 90,000 more at or near the Syrian border. The fact that the Greek Government

RUSSIA TO DISARM, SAYS MR. TROTSKY

Aims of Country Outlined to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

LONDON, March 23.—In the first of a series of articles in the Westminster Gazette, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen records the impressions he received in conversations with Russian leaders at Moscow during February.

He says that the question of most concern to the officials was Russia's reconstruction and the restoration of normal economic relations with other countries. The writer quotes Leon Trotsky as reiterating Russia's desire for peace, and as pointing out that she offered to cut her army to 200,000 men if other countries would make a similar reduction, but that the proposal was not accepted.

Notwithstanding the possibility of an invasion of Russia by Poland and Rumania, the Russian Army, Mr. Trotsky said, has been reduced to 60,000 men, which is less than half of the standing peace-time army during the Tsarist regime.

Dr. Nansen quotes Mr. Trotsky as asserting that Russia's aim is disarmament and the establishment of a militia similar to that of Switzerland. "Complete disarmament," the Soviet official said, "cannot be contemplated until Europe is united in a federation of states, which offers the sole means of withstanding America's economic hegemony. If a general demobilization can be effected, Russia will propose an international disarmament commission."

DRY LEAGUE OFFICER HALED IN INQUIRY

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23 (Special).—Subpoenas went out today to Dr. George B. Safford, president, and Harry Curran Wilbur, secretary, of the Anti-Saloon League in Minnesota to appear before the Minnesota State Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures. A subpoena also was sent Henry Vonder Weyer, treasurer of the Sound Government Association. Investigation of campaign expenditures is the result of adoption of a resolution introduced by Senator James A. Carley, Democrat. He originally asked investigation of Republican Party expenditure and the Senate appointed an investigating committee which decided to make the inquiry include all parties.

POLISH AGREEMENT WITH ITALY
WARSAW, March 23.—The Polish Diet has ratified a 30-year petroleum agreement with Italy, embodying a "most favored nation" clause.

FRENCH REINFORCE ARMY OF THE RUHR

Twenty Thousand Additional Troops to Be Dispatched— No Mediation for France

PARIS, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—The French troops in the Ruhr will be reinforced by 20,000 men within a few days, the War Minister, André Maginot, announced today in the Chamber of Deputies.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 23.—As anticipated by The Christian Science Monitor, representatives yesterday, the French Government specifically denies the story of negotiations between Mr. Dubois, a Swiss, and Carl Bergmann, a German emissary. At any rate, if there have been any meetings between these two financiers, they do not concern the authorities. Mr. Dubois does not represent the Quai d'Orsay, and if he had any propositions from Herr Bergmann to transmit to Raymond Poincaré, such plan would not be considered. As clearly as they can possibly put it, the French say that neither Government nor private person will be admitted as an intermediary. There is no need for them. All soundings are superfluous; all preliminary inquiries useless. An oblique and secret approach is deprecated.

French Position Well Known

The Government rightly points out that its general position is well known, and when Germany wants to talk it must submit its observations directly to France. It may well be that Germany at the same time would submit observations to other countries, and to this France could not object. Germany might even consult other countries, but to that France replies that such consultations will not be recognized. The actual statement made here, after denying that Mr. Dubois has ever fulfilled officially or unofficially a mission of this kind and that during his stay at Paris last week he abstained from all declarations and all demarches concerning reparations, goes on: "The attitude of France rests absolutely unchanged. Not only is the French Government decided to take no account of all the soundings which may be made by allied or neutral persons, but it will consider as unfriendly any offer of mediation. Only those propositions which will be made directly by the

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Mr. Ford Plans to Use Coal Twice; Factories Get Gas; Workers, Coke

Manufacturer Now Owns 165,000 Acres of Bituminous Lands—Expects to Supply Fuel to His Plants and Men

DETROIT, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—Official confirmation today at the offices of Henry Ford at Dearborn that the automobile manufacturer had bought 120,000 acres of undeveloped coal land in Kentucky, was coupled with the statement that Mr. Ford intended to solve the country's coal problems "by using every piece of coal twice."

By purchase of the property, it was announced, Mr. Ford comes into possession of a vast tract of virgin soft coal lands with a reserve supply of 500,000,000 tons. This property, added to other coal lands previously acquired, brings the total number of acres of such land owned by the manufacturer to 165,000. From these holdings, Mr. Ford hopes that within a year will come sufficient fuel to supply all his factories in every part of the country, all the factories and mills manufacturing various products for his own concerns, as many of the industries in this district as care to buy coal from him, and have left fuel sufficient to supply a part of the domestic demand of the country. Mr. Ford, it was announced, will ask all industrial users of his coal to install furnaces that will remove only the gas and similar substances, leaving the coal unimpacted for domestic purposes. The coal, after this process, would be sold to heat the homes of hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the country. The fuel remaining after the gas had been taken out would be even more valuable for home heating purposes than it was before, it was explained.

Huang Fu Resigns From Foreign Portfolio

By The Associated Press

PEKING, March 23.—Huang Fu has submitted his resignation from the portfolio of Foreign Minister because, it is said, of the criticism to which the Government has been subjected for its failure to procure abrogation of the Treaty of 1915 with Japan. C. T. Wang, who formerly presided over the Senate of the southern republic of Canton, is mentioned as a possible successor to Huang.

WORLD IS NOTIFIED AMERICA'S POLICY ON RUSSIA STANDS

Soviet Recognition No More Warranted Now Than Two Years Ago, Says Mr. Hughes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Administration has spoken in no uncertain way in response to the demand of W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. While the statement of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was made ostensibly in reply to the delegation of women who appealed to him for recognition, it was intended for a much larger audience and especially as an answer to Mr. Borah. If Mr. Borah is to be a presidential candidate on a platform including Russian and Mexican recognition, Mr. Hughes has thrown down the gauntlet.

It was also intended to make the Government's position clear abroad. The Administration was anxious that the insistence upon Soviet recognition, which is said to have come, for the most part, from small groups, such as radical organizations, women actuated by humanitarian feelings and a few business men, influenced by accounts of opportunities for Russian trade appearing in the foreign press, and the apprehension that they may be left behind in the race for this trade, should be shown for what it is.

The effect of the pronouncement in Russia is assumed to have been well considered. Officials here are well aware of the control of the Soviet Government exercised over the Russian press. Previously announced statements of American policy have not been reproduced in the press in Russia. There is no reason to believe that the present statement will be published, but it will come to the attention of the Soviet leaders and cannot be otherwise than convincing that the United States means what it says when it lays down certain demands of acceptance which must precede recognition.

Administration Is Firm

What Mr. Hughes said was sufficient to prove that the Administration is standing its ground firmly and, if its policy is further questioned, Mr. Hughes has reserves of reports to draw on to prove that there is no warrant for recognition now than there was two years ago. As the question of recognition is pending with several foreign governments, the State Department is anxious that there shall be no misunderstanding of the attitude of the United States.

The three powers which have been dicker with the question of recognition are France, Great Britain and Japan. France, after years of refusal, has recently been holding informal negotiations with Moscow agents and French authorities have granted permission to Arcos Limited, the official Soviet trading organization, to establish branches in Paris.

The announcement of the White Star Steamship Company that it has practically concluded arrangements with Moscow for the establishment of regular steamship service from Russian ports to all parts of the world has revived talk of British recognition. M. Joffe, the Moscow representative, is in Tokyo seeking to negotiate a commercial treaty and to get recognition if he can. The powers are watching each other.

Intentions Mistrusted

Distrust of the intentions of the United States has been increased, officials believe, by the activities of certain American groups in obtaining concessions, notably to develop the petroleum fields of Russia. This is particularly the case in Japan, where announcement of the Sinclair concession in Saghalien was made the occasion for bitter attacks on the Government's policy toward Russia, despite the fact that the United States has never given diplomatic support to the American company.

The clear-cut statement of American policy by Secretary Hughes is expected to do much to dispel the suspicions. In this way, it is hoped that a check will be administered to what seemed to be a growing tendency toward a stampede to recognize the régime of Lenin and Trotsky. The reference by Mr. Hughes in his statement to "adventurers" seeking to exploit the Russian people, is interpreted here as a back-handed slap at concession hunters, calculated to allay the fears of foreign governments on that score.

"Hopeless Illusion" Writes

Mr. Hoover on Flow of Money

NEW YORK, March 23 (By The Associated Press).—It is a "hopeless illusion" that a flow of money or business toward Russia would follow recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, stated in a

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PLOT DISCOVERED IN GERMAN CAPITAL AGAINST REPUBLIC

Many Arrests of Former Army Officers—Warrants Issued for Reichstag Members

By A. H. WILLIAMS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 23.—Twenty-six members of the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei (the German National Liberty Party) were arrested here late last night on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the republic and establish a military dictatorship. Simultaneously warrants were issued for the arrest of Albrecht von Graefe, Wilhelm Henning, one-time major in the German Army, and Reinhold Wulle, formerly editor of the Deutsche Zeitung. All three of these men are members of the Reichstag. Herr von Graefe was said to be in Munich. Herr Henning and Herr Wulle, however, received warning that their arrest was impending and fled to the Reichstag. They have immunity from arrest under the Constitution.

Most of the 26 men arrested are one-time officers of the old German Army. According to information in the hands of the police the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei worked in the closest accord with the Bavarian Fascists. It was intended that both these organizations should use their combined armed forces in their effort to effect a successful coup d'etat.

Circular Letter Seized

The police seized copies of a circular letter said to have been sent out by the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei to all its branches in Germany, and in which an organized campaign for the removal of Herr Severing from the post of Prussian Minister of the Interior was ordered. In this circular letter it was charged that Herr Severing was responsible for the prosecution of the Nationalists and that thereby was "destroying the united front."

From meager information available here at an early hour this morning, it appears the plot had wide ramifications. It was intended to try to effect a coup d'etat and seize various important cities of the republic simultaneously. The signal for these risings was to have been an onslaught on the Social Democratic leaders, many of whom were marked for assassination.

The arrests here last night followed the seizure by the police of a mass of documents in the archives of the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei. It was authoritatively said that these documents reveal a plan for a revolt which was more carefully worked out and in greater detail than that used in the Wolfgang-Kapp revolution in March, 1920.

It appears, however, that the police descent on the headquarters of the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei was anticipated, and that at least some of the most important documents which the police wanted were hurriedly removed.

The attention of the police was directed to the activities of the Deutsche Völkische Freischauf Partei, Herr Severing, who was arrested here a few days ago on a charge of having enlisted volunteers to fight the French in the Ruhr basin. When questioned by the police Lieutenant Rossbach asserted that he had received support from this party. The investigation which followed resulted in the arrests last night.

Herr Severing Ordered Arrests

The arrests, it was said, were made on the order of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, who is one of the leading German Social Democrats, and who has been most active in the secret military organizations in Prussia. That his action was unexpected by the Government, the Reich clearly indicated by the fact that the uncovering of the plot and the arrests came at a moment when Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, is in Munich.

The uncovering of the plot against the Republic has created a sensation in Berlin. It comes at a time when the bourgeois parties are loudly proclaiming a "united front" to uphold the Republic and to combat the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr. The bone and sinew of this "united front" have been the Social Democratic workers, and if it is now proved any faction of the bourgeois groups actually conspired to overthrow the Republic which is a child of the Social Democrats, and to assassinate the Social Democratic leaders, it may prove exceedingly difficult to persuade the workers to continue to lend their whole-hearted support to the policies which emanate from these Right parties.

Reports received here late yesterday afternoon were to the effect that Dr. Meermann, a German newspaper man, has been arrested in Coblenz by French military, and was being held as a hostage pending the outcome of the diplomatic correspondence between the French and Germans over the arrest in Marienburg several days ago of a French correspondent named Labourdelle.

M. Labourdelle, who is an employee of L'Intransigent of Paris, entered the Ruhr after the Franco-Belgian occupation and later came to Berlin.

It was authoritatively said that he did not have the necessary German visa on his passport, and he was advised by highly-placed friends to leave Germany at the earliest possible moment. However, he declared he was going to Russia, as ordered by his newspaper, and succeeded in getting so far as Marienburg, when he was arrested. Strong representations were made to the German Government by the French Ambassador in Berlin, but without result.

GREEK PAPER HOLDS ALLIES ARE GUILTY

Arms Asked For to Oppose Turks—Muhammadan Masses Being Inflamed

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, March 23.—The deputies at Ankara proposed to open a credit of 30 per cent for the damages caused by the Greeks in Anatolia, on account of the Greek debt. This is to be paid in the form of an indemnity. The proposal has been accepted by the Grand National Assembly and sent to the budget commission for its consideration.

The persecution of Christians continues without abatement. Adnan Bey, former president of the Ankara Assembly, has informed the allied high commissioners that 15,000 deported Greeks who are assembled on the Black Sea littoral have to be expelled. Mr. Pallis, a delegate of the Greek relief organization at Constantinople, reports the plight of the refugees in that city as becoming tragic.

Prompt Action Demanded
Many of them live in the open air and perish from exposure and privation. The Greek hospital is full of patients, each bed being occupied by two or three patients. The transportation of 220 patients on board the Gudjenal caused untold suffering. The Greek hospital is lacking in accommodations for taking these in, and they were obliged to stay in barges for 48 hours without food, water or care. During this time 80 passed away.

The Greek paper Eleftheros Typos holds the Allies responsible for this misery, and addressing them on behalf of Hellenism, says: "You should act quickly to save the remnant of those unfortunates who voluntarily acted for and sacrificed greatly for your cause. You are not aware of what it is to live under the Turkish yoke and do not hope for peace as long as it is not imposed by arms. If you are unable to do that, provide us with the necessary arms to impose peace."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Boy Scout Council: Address by James E. West, chief executive, Boy Scouts of America, Abraham Lincoln School, 7:45.
Harvard-Yale-Princeton Triangular Debate: Subject, "Should the Policy of the Present Administration Toward European Affairs Deserve the Support and Approval of the House of Representatives?" Harvard vs. Yale, Sanders Theater, 8.
Berlitz School of Languages: Presentation of two French plays, benefit Boston Committee for Devastated France, Copley Plaza, 8.
Radicelli College: Performance of "Lady Patricia," annual freshman class play, Agassiz Theater, 8; Saturday matinee, 2:15.
Harvard Club of Boston: Address by W. F. G. Harvey, Governor Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, "Cuba As I Saw It," 8:30.
Boston Philatelic Society: Free exhibition of postage stamps, until 10.
Japan Society of Boston: Dinner, Copley Plaza, 7.
Coburn College Alumni of Boston: Annual dinner, Boston City Club, 8:30.
Boston Arena: Hockey, 8:15.
New England Conservatory of Music: Concert by Conservatory Orchestra and organ recital by Raymond Robinson, Jordan Hall, 8:15; performance of one-act comedy, "Man Wanted," Recital Hall, 8.
Boston Chapter, M. O. W. W.: Address by Col. Charles W. Furlong, "Turkey and the East," Cadet Armory, 8.
De Molay Guards Club: Entertainment, Whitney Hall, Brookline.
Brookline High School: Annual dramatic, benefit boys' scholarship fund, auditorium of new annex, 8.
Swedish Masonic Club: Annual reception and banquet, Hotel Westminster, 7.
Theaters:
Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.
Colonial—"Ed Wynn," 8.
Copley—"When Knights Were Bold," 8:15.
Cyclorama—"Chateau Thierry Battle," 2:11.
Hollis—"Lightnin' Bolts," 8:15.
Keith—"Vandeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Great Divide," 8:15.
Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8:10.
Tremont—"The Torchlight," 8:15.
Wilbur—"It Is the Law," 8:20.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Foreign Policy Association: Meeting and forum, addresses by Eyal Hostein, delegate from Indian National Congress to Near East Peace Conference, 1920. The Near East and World Peace, by Capt. Alexander Aaronson attached to General Allenby's staff during the Palestine campaign; Hotel Brunswick, 12:30.
Mayors' Club of New England: Meeting, Young's Hotel, 1.
Public lecture on "Carlyle" by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, Tremont Temple, 11.
School and Poetry Association: Annual meeting, 150 Boylston Street, 12:30.
High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, 2:30; luncheon, 1, Boston City Club.
Twentieth Century Club: Address on "Cuba," by W. F. G. Harding, governor Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, 1.
Appalachian Mountain Club: Group going to East Milton leave South Station 1:15 p. m.; group for Saugus, leave North Station 1:17 p. m.
Field and Forest Club: Leave North Station for Melrose, 1:50 p. m.
Simmons Salvage Shop: Rummage Sale, morning and afternoon, 735 Boylston Street.
Music:
Symphony Hall—Piano recital by Elly Ney, 2:30.
Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Guy Maier and Leo Pattison, 3.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight:
WGI (Medford Hills)—8:30, New England weather forecast; closing stock market reports, 9:30, travelogue, concert by Ida Wexby, soprano; Chevalier Ford, baritone; Raymond Hill, pianist.
WEAP (New York)—7:45, piano solos by Lynne Rothman.
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:15, musical program, 7, current events, 8:10, "John Galsworthy, a Social Dramatist," 8:30, concert by Lyric Club of Indiana State Normal School.
WJZ (Newark)—5:30, foreign and domestic commerce report, 6:30, conditions in leading industries, 6, musical program, 7:30, dance, 8:30, literary talk, 8:45, concert by Fifth Ave. variety talk, 10:00, piano concert.
KYW (Chicago)—4:50, bedtime stories, 8, musical program, 9, news, sports.
WCVB (Schenectady)—6:30, address by "Jackie" Coogan, motion picture actor, 7:45, radio drama.

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ALLIES SUPPORT ITALY IN AEGEAN

Backing in Claim to Castellorizo Given as Condition to Solidarity in Other Matters

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 23.—The delegates at the revived Turkish conference thus far have succeeded in throwing a veil of secrecy over their proceedings. It would, of course, be regrettable were the Turks able to acquaint themselves with the course of the negotiations and provided nothing leaks out in Paris—this has hitherto been a difficulty—this arrangement is highly commendable.

From the fragmentary information available, it would appear that yesterday's discussions mainly concerned the political section, and the indications are that certain unimportant Turkish claims were admitted, while a compromise was proposed regarding the Maritza frontier. It is probable, however, that the Italians declined to reconsider retrocession of the Aegean island of Castellorizo to Turkey and made the Allies support their attitude as a condition to their settlement on matters more closely affecting French and British interests.

Both the small number of delegates and the close relation of certain groups of clauses in the different chapters render the three subcommittees interdependent and there is consequently considerable coming and going between the respective members. As far as it is ascertainable the general tendency is toward according a very liberal consideration to the Turkish demands, although the attempted inclusion of the Ankara treaty and its annexes within the settlement is causing considerable misgivings. The French are very much concerned about the future status of their subjects and religious enterprises in Turkey.

Today an effort is being made to finish consideration of the financial and economic clauses. A general revision follows tomorrow. The counter-proposals will be drawn up early next week. Official opinion regards it as improbable that any definite information will be available for the public until this is accomplished.

FRENCH REINFORCE ARMY OF THE RUHR

(Continued from Page 1)

Government of the Reich will be examined. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the French are not earnest, and therefore all accounts of special missions, even when they are most circumstantial, must be received with skepticism. Indeed, there is a definite setback. The discourse of Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, is taken as showing that the German Government in spite of the favorable symptoms of the last few days, does not intend to abandon the passive resistance organized against France and Belgium since the occupation of the Ruhr. It is considered that this outbreak of Herr Cuno does not betoken serious offers, though it is possible that Germany will make inacceptable proposals in order to win the good opinion of the world, and endeavor to put France, if it refuses to examine them, in the wrong.

TELEPHONE TAX ISSUE ADJUSTED

Company to Pay Sum Equivalent to Franchise Tax

By agreement between the Department of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, that company will pay to the Commonwealth a sum equivalent to the amount of the franchise tax for the current year, it became known today, settling for the moment the controversy over the telephone company tax. The issue was raised by the petition of Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner, that the stock the company held in Massachusetts be made subject to the income tax law. This change was asked following refusal of the company to pay the franchise tax, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. The company's contention against the franchise levy was that it is unconstitutional, and this contention was given credence by State officials, leading them to seek another means of taxation rather than loss the \$1,000,000 in revenue. It is understood that the agreement reached is to the effect that the company will pay the equivalent of the franchise tax from its home office in New York in lieu of the proposal of the tax commissioner. The agreement, however, is understood to run for one year only, leaving the matter of loss of revenue still finally unsettled.

TRUCK REGISTRATIONS REVOKED

Revocation of the registration of four trucks belonging to the Haskell-Adams Company, a large grocery concern, was ordered today by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, on the ground that the brakes on the trucks are improper. In taking this action, Mr. Goodwin took occasion to call attention to the importance of this phase of automobile upkeep and equipment.

"The Children's Hour"

The GOOD magazine for GOOD children wishes little children to share the beauty and ideals within its pages.

Sample copies 30c postpaid
Subscription \$3.25 per year
387 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Custom Made Clothes for Men

of exceptional quality and workmanship, at VERY LOW PRICES. We have no store, consequently no overhead expense. We fit you in your own home or office and call with samples at your convenience.

ISAAC KAUFMAN
351 W. 51st St., Schuyler 5916, New York

WOMEN VOTERS DISCUSS POLICY

"Should League Indorse Boston Candidates," Is Question

The question, "Should the Boston League of Women Voters Indorse Candidates in City Elections?" will be discussed at the annual meeting of that organization in the Twentieth Century Club this afternoon, and a vote will probably be taken to determine the policy of the League. A mail referendum last summer resulted in a vote which was 95 per cent favorable toward indorsement.

"We have made every effort to see that the members of the league who are known to be opposed to this policy be present at the meeting so that there may be a complete presentation of both sides of the question," said Florence H. Luscomb, acting manager of the league, this noon. Whether or not the question will be voted upon, will be decided by the members present at the meeting.

The following slate of officers for the coming year was recommended by the nominating committee: President, Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy; honorary president, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw; first vice-president, Mrs. Arthur W. Moore; second vice-president, Mrs. H. Addington Bruce; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. H. S. Luscomb, Mrs. Colin W. MacDonald, Miss Hannah H. Paddock, Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, clerk, Mrs. Stanley King; treasurer, Mrs. Grace E. Burnham; directors (for three years), Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, Mrs. Walter M. Pratt, Mrs. Butler R. Wilson.

SECURITIES OF FIVE COMPANIES BANNED

Ban on the sale of the securities of five companies doing business in Massachusetts was ordered today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities under the sale of securities, or blue sky law. The department bars the sale of the stock on the ground that such sale might result in fraud, and the action in all five cases is based on the fact that the officers of the companies failed to file the information required under the law.

The concerns affected by the order of the department today are: The Norwalk Ohio Theater Company, F. B. Washburn, Inc., Coble & Griffin Construction Company, Cophthorn Manufacturing Company, and the Orlando Hotel Company.

GOVERNOR SIGNS COAL FRAUD ACT

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, today signed the act passed on his recommendation providing heavy fines and jail sentences for dealers found guilty of selling "fire-proof" or short-weight coal. The bill, carrying an emergency preamble, becomes law immediately.

Under the provisions of the new law, a fine of \$1000 or a jail sentence of one year, or both, would be imposed for selling or offering for sale coal containing an unreasonable amount of foreign substances or coal in bulk or bag which is below the weight paid for. The law also authorizes state agents to inspect coal cars and enter stores or yards for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of coal.

CURTIS MEMORIAL FUND \$5420

Subscriptions to the Edwin W. Curtis memorial fund, which was opened last Monday, now total \$5420. The proposed memorial to Boston's former Mayor and police commissioner is to be erected on the Charles River Esplanade at Clarendon Street at a cost of \$40,000. All donations should be sent to Arthur B. Chapin, treasurer, 50 State Street.

Specials for Friday and Saturday at Dundee Meat Market

7 Dundee St., off Mass. Ave., Boston
Tel. B. 3-952

Our own make Ham, 2 lbs. for 25c
Our own make Sausage Meat, 2 lbs. for 25c
Short legs of best Young Lamb, whole or a half, 25c lb.
Fresh Breaded Poultry, 25c lb.
Face of Rump for Roast, 25c lb.
Very best Spiced Ham, 25c a pack
Best Sweet Potatoes, 8 lbs. for 10c
Orders delivered free to any part of Back Bay

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 52 Kansas City 40
Atlantic City 50 Memphis 40
Boston 52 Montreal 38
Burlington 50 New Orleans 68
Chicago 52 New York 60
Cincinnati 50 Philadelphia 49
Denver 38 Pittsburgh 50
Des Moines 40 Portland, Me. 46
Eastport 32 Portland, Ore. 49
Galveston 60 San Francisco 48
Hatteras 64 St. Louis 50
Hickory 50 Jacksonville 68
Jacksonville 68 Washington 60

SEETHRU (Lesson) MARKER CO.

61 McAllister St., San Francisco
Send for Samples

Where to Buy Meats

Goodenough & Russell
Chicken, Capon and Fowl
Fancy Country Style Ham, 25c
Extra Fancy Striped Ham, 30c
Home Made Sausage Meat, 25c
Fancy Top Round Steaks, 35c
Daily Delivery to Brookline
Family Trade Our Specialty
69-71 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston

PROSECUTION OF 12 RADICALS SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League.
Carl E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, Workers' Party of America.
J. Louis Engdahl, editor, The Worker.
William F. Dunne, labor editor, The Worker.
Alexander Bittleman, member Central Executive Committee, W. P. A.
Alexander Trachtenberg, member Central Executive Committee, W. P. A.
Jack Johnston, member Trade Union Educational League.
Arne Swaback, member Trade Union Educational League.
Ella Reeve Bloor, delegate to Red Labor International.
Rose Pastor Stokes, member Central Executive Committee, W. P. A.
Anna Louise Strong, Communist Party of America.

In the second class of nine cases, the Attorney-General is called on to investigate the acts of the following persons to determine whether offenses against the existence of the Government or other offenses against federal statutes have been committed:
Frank P. Walsh, attorney for labor defense council.
Paxton Hibben, executive secretary, Committee for Relief of Russian Children.
Charles Recht, counsel, Soviet Government.
Max Eastman, editor, The Liberator.
Claude McKay, guest of the Fourth Congress, Communist International.
Hulet M. Wells, representative, Trade Union International.
Anna Louise Strong, Moscow Department, Federated Press.
Max Bedacht.
Albert Rys Williams.

Organization File Charges

The charges were signed by representatives of the following organizations:

American Constitutional League, by Everett P. Wheeler, chairman; Henry S. Carr, secretary.

Massachusetts Public Interests League, by Margaret C. Robinson, president (Mrs. B. L. Robinson).

Women's Constitutional League of Maryland, by Mrs. Reuben Rose Holloway, president; Corolla A. Gibbs, secretary (Mrs. Rufus M. Gibbs).

Women's Constitutional League of Newport News, Va., by Mrs. William H. Rucker, president; Anna Moon Randolph, secretary.

Woman's Patriot Publishing Company, by Mary G. Kilbreth, president.

The following individuals joined in the complaint: R. M. Whitney, Washington; Louis A. Coolidge, Boston; Archibald Hopkins, Washington.

Foster Lawyer Charges

"K-97" With Stirring Up Riots

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 23 (By The Associated Press)—William Z. Foster's defense against a charge of criminal syndicalism, growing out of his attendance at the Communist convention last summer, opened today with an attack on the reputation and credibility of "K-97," the Government agent who attended the convention as a delegate.

Depositions taken by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for Foster, at Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., were produced in an effort to show that the Department of Justice agent, whose real name is Francis Morrow, had a bad reputation for veracity and that, as an agent provocateur, he had attempted to stir up riots at Socialist street meetings.

In the absence of the jury, the State opposed introduction of the depositions, and Judge Charles White sustained the prosecution in part, by ruling out large sections.

Judge Charles White today overruled a motion by Frank P. Walsh.

NEW ENGLAND HAS 40,000 BOY SCOUTS

There are approximately 40,000 Boy Scouts within the regional area comprising the New England states, and 10,000 men give volunteer service as leaders, according to the annual report issued at the annual meeting of the New England Regional Boy Scout Committee at Young's Hotel, today.

James E. West, head of the national organization, was present and addressed the members.

The New England region now employs 56 executives and assistants, 15 new men being engaged in the last year. Camping developments are declared to have been steady and strong, while the Boy Scout drive, begun this winter and still continuing, has brought New England about 5000 new Scouts.

It was recommended that a regional committee on camping should be appointed, that a special committee be appointed to promote the sea scout program within New England, and that the offer of Mortimer B. Schiff, chairman of the national field and organization committee, for making possible additional field men in the region be accepted, and that special efforts should be made to complete the small balances of quota payments for 1922 and pledges for 1923 before April 1, in order to make the offer operative.

James J. Storrow presided as chairman of the committee. Capt. Francis Gidney, Essex, London, chief executive of the scoutmasters' training camp at Gillwell Park, Essex, was present.

HIGHER BUILDING BILL FAVORED

That the height of buildings in Boston will be permitted to rise to a limit of 155 feet instead of 125 feet as at present was indicated in the action of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday in passing to a third reading the bill raising the limit. During debate it was declared that the present law hampers Boston's growth and keeps out such developments as the projected Statler Hotel.

You can earn more

either by selling direct or managing a house-to-house crew. Every housewife a prospect for our remarkable household necessity—no competition. Permanent connection. SEMCO, Box 929, New Orleans, La.

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TREMONT STREET—NEAR WEST, BOSTON

Drawn from Hat and Fur by Chandler & Co.

The Ideal Shop

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Room 817—8th Floor, BOSTON

Suits \$29.50 to \$75.00

Coats 19.75 to 95.00

Capes 25.00 to 75.00

Dresses 15.00 to 65.00

Skirts 5.00 to 16.50

Sizes 14 to 50.

MRS. MORSE

Fashionable New Easter Millinery

So becoming with Early Spring Wraps and Furs

THE Advance Note of Early Spring Style, the graceful beauty of design which only master workmanship can achieve, and the exquisite richness of materials—all are found in our complete assortment of early-spring hats. Each model is alluringly distinctive—its beauty is undeniable, and the prices are exceedingly moderate.

Paradise Trimmed Dress Models
Gourah Trimmed Dress Models
Flower Trimmed Pokes
Milan Dress Models

Lace Trimmed Dance Models
Flower Trimmed Dress Models
Ostrich Trimmed Dress Models
Egyptian Models

Beautiful Dress Hats 20.00, 25.00 to 150.00

Semi-Dress, Tailored Hats 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00

WOMEN OF AMERICA DEMAND CLEAN FILMS FOR CHILDREN

Co-operate With Organization Which Has for Its Object
Abolition of "Low-Brow, Moron Type" of Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 23—A national committee of women, whose purpose it will be to make the better type of motion pictures available to the American public, is being organized in this city, under the leadership of Miss Helen Varick Boswell, club woman and civic leader.

The new supervision of films was established mainly through the efforts of the National Non-Theatrical Motion Pictures, Inc., an organization which is endeavoring to place wholesome and entertaining films before public schools, churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, community centers, etc.

Miss Boswell, who was chairman of the Industrial and Social Conditions Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for eight years, will have the co-operation of committees of women in various sections of the United States to sound out opinions in

their territory and find out which types of pictures are desirable.

Francis M. Hugo, formerly New York secretary of state, in announcing the appointment of Miss Boswell, said:

We know that the mothers of this country want clean pictures, which can be shown in clean, healthful surroundings, under the right auspices. We intend to give the mothers what they want. Clean pictures for children to-day mean clean pictures for adults to-morrow.

If children are taught during their formative years to enjoy religious, geographical, and historical pictures they will grow up predisposed against the low-brow, moron type of film.

Again and again the American public has protested against the pictures shown to the children. Colleges, women's clubs, and churches have rallied against the improper on the screen.

For the most part, their protests have gone unheeded. We will give the public educational and religious pictures which can be shown in churches and schools to-day and at the same time we will give them pictures which will entertain and amuse.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, March 23

ONE British and one Belgian member of the Allied Air Control Commission called at the Aero-loyd Company at Staaken, near Berlin, on Wednesday, to inspect the plant, but were warned by the spokesman for the works that the Belgian officer entered the factory it would be at his own personal risk. It was then decided by the inspection officers not to press their investigation at this time. In this connection it was repeated to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here that the Inter-Allied Control Commission, while still in effect under the Treaty, is remaining wholly inactive at this time and is carrying out no inspections of German factories. The inactivity of this commission at present is emphasized by the fact that General Nollet, head of the commission, will soon leave Berlin for Paris, where he will pass the Easter holidays, while the British representative on the commission likewise is going to London over Easter.

The works of old playwrights are now being woven into the whirl of political events in Germany. Plays of the German classics which were formerly staged for the amusement and education of the people now are given an entirely new meaning and are used for arousing patriotic sentiment in the audience. Thus Friedrich Schiller's classical drama "Wilhelm Tell" appears to the German in quite a new light since the occupation of the Ruhr district by the French and Belgians. This play deals with the fate of the Swiss people under Austrian despotism, and it is a remarkable coincidence that almost every second passage might easily be applied to the experience Germany is passing through now in the Ruhr Valley. In one scene it is said that the "foreign oppressor will come and count the herds and the forests," and will erect custom barriers. In another place it is asked what a disarmed people can do to an army of invasion which is armed and equipped, and in still another scene angry peasants are admonished to preserve their equanimity and to commit no rash act, lest they render the lot of their people even harder to bear. There is scarcely another play in the literature of the world which is so adapted to encourage a people suffering under an invasion. The theater managers, or the men who stood behind them, well knew what they did when they had this drama revived.

"Wilhelm Tell" has been produced in Essen and in Berlin recently. In Essen, the heart of the occupied territory, it roused a storm of enthusiasm. At the end of the second act, when the Swiss people take an oath to resist the Austrian invaders, the entire audience repeated the oath and sang "Deutschland ueber Alles." Tears streamed down the faces of the actors and some of the audience during this scene. On the following afternoon the French appeared before the theater with four armored motor cars, occupied the building and cut off the electric current. They said later that this was done as a reprisal against the cutting off by the Germans of the electric current to the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the French engineers are quartered.

In Berlin the performance of "Wilhelm Tell" was attended by President Ebert, Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, and many other prominent officials, who joined in the applause and in singing "Deutschland ueber Alles" after the oath scene. In Berlin, Fritz Kortner, a German actor who played the part of the Austrian despot who had come to rule the Swiss, carried a riding whip in his hand which he swung about frequently. There was little doubt that this riding whip was indicative of the riding whips of the French officers in the Ruhr district about which so much has been printed in the vernacular press and which have aroused so much feeling in Germany.

While "Wilhelm Tell" was being played in Essen and in Berlin to assist in uniting the German Nation in resisting the French, Lessing's classical play, "Nathan the Wise," closed in a Munich theater because it sup-

ANGOLA PROHIBITS MAKING OF ALCOHOL

LISBON, March 23—The High Commissioner of Angola, Portuguese possessions in Western Africa, has prohibited the manufacture of alcohol within the colony and has ordered that the copper stills heretofore used in making alcohol shall be melted and made into coins of the colonial currency.

He has also forbidden the importation of foreign alcoholic beverages.

MR. ALLEN TO STUDY TURKISH SITUATION

On Special Mission for Near East—Will Report Unofficially to Mr. Hughes Upon Return

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 23—Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, has gone abroad on a special mission to Constantinople for the trustees of the Near East Relief. He conferred with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, before leaving, and will report unofficially to the Department of State on his return on the extraordinary emergency in the present interregnum of allied relations with Turkey.

Mr. Allen declared that the opportunity of his present mission arose through the fact that America at present has the machinery in Constantinople whereby a remedy for the present unstable situation in the Near East may be sought within the bounds of ordinary diplomatic procedure.

"The Allies are now in the position," he said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "of a diplomatic deadlock, while they await the deliberations on a pending treaty. Yet the constant drift of refugees to Constantinople and the presence of 32,000 already there, with Turkish insistence that 30,000 more shall leave before the 20,000 more being ejected elsewhere in Asia Minor, are typical factors in an emergency which requires action; and it is the purpose of my mission to find at what point such action should be taken."

Mr. Allen indicated that his talks in Washington, where he also conferred with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on relief problems, had included his belief that the attitude of the west toward American foreign policy had radically changed. "The west is awake," he said. "It is a little ashamed of its former aloofness, not because it feels over the disposal of exportable 15 per cent of our agricultural products, but because a moral wrong may have been committed in Asia Minor which has indignation."

The burden of his duty, Mr. Allen said, will be to find out on the spot the utmost that can be said for the Turkish case. If he finds he must report strong recommendations to bring Turkey to terms regarding the just treatment of their Christian population, he will leave no stone unturned, he said emphatically, to carry the results of his report into action in America and as a basis for practical international decisions against Turkey.

He will also aid in the further consolidation, now under way, of 10 nations behind an international Near East relief. He plans to remain abroad three months and will also visit Asia Minor, the Black Sea countries and South Russia on a relief inspection mission.

JUGOSLAVS FIRM FOR PORT BAROS

Possession of Delta Demanded at Abbazia Conference

By Special Cable
ROME, March 23—Yesterday's meeting of the Abbazia conference showed how far apart the Italian and Yugoslav viewpoints are with regard to the questions left unsettled by the treaties of Rapallo and Santa Margherita.

Indeed, not only has no progress been reported, but the intransigence of the Yugoslav delegates on the Port Baros question has been even more accentuated.

Both the Italian and Yugoslav delegations presented different projects for the systemization of the port of Fiume. While the Italians insist on the formation of a port association composed of Italian, Yugoslav and Fiume representatives entrusted with the regulation of the traffic of Fiume, the Yugoslavs demand possession of the Port Baros delta.

Crab Meat
Maryland Style
Make a white dressing seasoned with a tablespoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. Add a cupful of crab meat and two finely chopped hard boiled eggs. Serve in cocktail glasses or on toast. Be sure you use

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

Pinkham Home Braided Rugs
"The kind our great-grandmothers used to make." Our service offers exact reproductions of the quaint Colonial Rugs in rounds and ovals in any design and colorings you require. Adaptable to any environment, durable for strenuous wear; artistic enough to satisfy the most discriminating. New woolen materials; fast-dyed; hand braided and sewed. Ask your dealers or write direct for color sketches. We enjoy telling the story of our business, may we tell yours?

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21 Marginal Road, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.

AMERICA IS STYLED LAND OF CONTRAST

Dean of Windsor Compares "Vivacious" New York With "Cultured" Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 23—The vivid contrasts of American life were cited as a distinguished characteristic of the United States by the Very Rev. Albert Ballie, dean of Windsor and chaplain to the King of England, who has just sailed for home, on the White Star liner Megantic, after several months' tour of this country.

Speaking of his impressions, the dean contrasted New York with Virginia, declaring that the differences of atmosphere, types of personalities, and modes of living were as acutely accented as those between Paris and Verona, or London and Edinburgh. He continued:

Yours is a land of violent contrasts. In no land is there a class so unblushingly given to the worship of Mammon; but in no land have I found so many men simply and wholeheartedly sacrificing opportunities of wealth and power to serve their country or help their fellow men in laborious work without reward or even recognition.

Who could confuse in memory the cosmopolitan vivacity of New York, with its many streams of almost hectic life, with the quietude of Boston, wrapped in its robe of culture, which it has woven out of the work of the great men who have enriched its past?

Yet with all diversities, America has a unity, complex and full of variety. It has a personality and that personality is kindness. The predominant feature is kindness.

AMERICAN CLAIM STILL UNSETTLED

Allies Submit Plan for Payment of Occupation Army's Costs

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 23—No settlement was reached yesterday in reference to the American cost of its army of occupation in the Rhineland. The committee met at the Quai d'Orsay and representatives of the allied governments gave Eliot Wadsworth certain propositions. It is understood that there is a general agreement that the payment of the costs will be spread over 12 years and taken, not from past payments, but from future German payments.

It is understood that the Allies will not press their demands to have the value of the seized German shipping deducted. Certain material which was in the Coblenz area, and since sold to Central European countries may be written off against the American claim.

There is little doubt that Mr. Wadsworth's mission, so far as its controversial side is concerned, is practically ended. There remain a number of bookkeeping problems of a mechanical character. The American delegate will submit the allied offer to his Government with his own observations. A final meeting may take place next week.

GERMAN GIFT TO JERUSALEM

BERLIN, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Committee of the Library of the Jewish communal organization in Berlin has decided to present a large number of volumes of which it possesses duplicate copies to the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem.

"Provide the Very Best of Bread"

that is bread that is well-flavored and with a tender golden-brown crust; bread that is light and of good texture.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Take Uncle Sam's advice. And then take ours and provide for the best of breads one of the best of Spreads

Nucoa

The Wholesome Spread for Bread
It is so deliciously flavored, so smooth of texture and so well made of the rich fat of the snow-white meat of the coconut that you have but to try it to like it.

Famous Athenian cooks of old evolved seventy-two different ways of making bread.

Good American home makers are famous today for their many delicious bread-making ways. But they all agree, that however many ways they may make bread, there is one good way to eat it—and that is, Spread with Nucoa.

There's nothing more delicate and fine than Nucoa melting into hot biscuits, golden Sally Lunns, crisp waffles, or spread on the light bread of every day.

N. B. For making the very best bread, use Nucoa as a shortening. It gives great richness, tenderness and fine texture.

THE NUCOA BUTTER CO.

AMERICANS OBTAIN BALKAN CONCESSION

By Special Cable
ATHENS, March 23—American companies have obtained a concession for the exploitation of the Government railways and development of the water power of the River Aliakon in Macedonia. The Government has decided to terminate the contracts of British naval, French military and Italian gendarmerie missions for reasons of economy.

RUSSIA NEEDS AID IN MARKETING OIL

Soviet State Control Idea Fails—Washington Report Reveals—Federation Suggested

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23—The Soviet plan for the state control of petroleum in foreign commerce has proved a failure in Russia, and the only hope now lies in the co-operation with the foreign petroleum industries, M. Serebrowski, director of the Russian Petroleum organization, declares in a statement, a copy of which has been received here.

Efforts to market Russian petroleum products abroad are carried on in haphazard fashion, he declares, and the Soviet organization attempting to handle this business cannot hope to compete with those of capitalistic countries. M. Serebrowski believes, however, that the oil industry might be unified to advantage within the boundaries of Soviet Russia. His statement follows:

To market regularly the Russian petroleum products, the following would be necessary: (a) A commercial organization; (b) storage tanks for the product; (c) tank vessels. Only an establishment furnished with all these will be able to carry on regularly and in truly commercial fashion, either within the limits of the federal republic, or abroad, where it must meet the competition of the powerful oil trusts.

Russia ought, therefore, to form a petroleum federation to include the whole of the industry with its oil fields, its tank wagons and a large fleet which would constitute a commercial instrument able to fight its powerful competitors. In the home country it itself it should not be difficult to coordinate all the scattered parts of the great petroleum organization by a mere decree of the Labor Council and of the national defense.

Abroad, the question is complicated by other matters. It will be impossible to maintain abroad a Russian commercial organization possessing tankage and tank vessels. The best way out would therefore be to make an agreement with some foreign firm or firms possessing a sufficiency of plant to assure a remunerative business in the products of Russian petroleum abroad.

SWEDISH BANK RULING

LONDON, March 21—The Swedish Parliament has agreed to a renewal until May 15 of the state bank's exemption from the obligation to purchase gold.

MR. LUEDER PROVES EXECUTIVE AS POSTMASTER OF CHICAGO

Supporters Point to His Record in Handling \$43,342,000 Business as Evidence of His Mayoralty Fitness

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23—The record, as head of one of the greatest post offices in the world, made by Arthur C. Lueder, Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, is being pointed to by his supporters as unimpeachable evidence of his greater fitness to conduct the municipal affairs of the second largest city in the United States than that of his Democratic opponent, Judge William E. Dever. Mr. Lueder resigned the Chicago postmastership on March 1, after a service of a year and a half, to enter the mayoralty race. The election is on April 3.

The magnitude of the post office in this great mail-order center of the country is revealed in the official statistics. These show receipts for the last fiscal year at this office totaled \$43,342,000, nearly 10 per cent of the receipts of all the post offices of the country put together.

Another comparison indicating the great volume of business for which Mr. Lueder was held responsible comes in the parcel post statistics for the last year. More than 295,000,000 pieces of parcel post were handled in Chicago. This is reported as nearly equal to 75 per cent of the total volume handled by the American Railway Express Company in the same period. It is expected that the money-order business at the Chicago post office will aggregate \$60,000,000 this year, if the present rapid rate of increase is maintained. More domestic money orders are handled in this office than in any other city in the world. In fact this business amounts to nearly as much as the domestic money-order business of the whole of Great Britain, statistics indicate.

In January and February the money-order business increased 29.7 per cent and 22.21 per cent, respectively, over the same months of 1922. These figures are one example of the rapid expansion in the post-office business, both handling of which Postmaster Lueder was obliged to exercise sound business judgment. Postal employees among the 11,000 on the local pay roll declare there was no detail of the office with which the postmaster did not become unusually familiar.

Further statistics for the last fiscal year show that the Chicago office handled 2,266,243,054 pieces of mail originating in this city, and 450,000,000 originating outside the city.

Handling of the parcel post was revolutionized during the term of Mr. Lueder. This was accomplished by completion, last December, of a new parcel post terminal at a cost of \$4,000,000, the largest plant of its kind in the world. Here antiquated methods of packing, trucking, and distributing among seven stations with frequent duplication of effort, have been replaced by a unique belt conveyor system. It is estimated that close to \$1,000,000 annually will be saved by this system.

NOISY SCENE OCCURS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

PARIS, March 23 (By The Associated Press)—The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, started a scene of wild disorder in the Chamber of Deputies today when he replied to certain Communist insinuations. M. Landry, who was presiding, put on his hat as a signal that the session was adjourned, but no one seemed to pay any attention to him. After the first uproar had spent itself, the session was adjourned, but pandemonium broke loose again when the Chamber reconvened a quarter of an hour later.

The scene followed a demand by M. Berthoin for immediate discussion of the Government's request for supplemental credits for the Ruhr occupation. The Premier said he would give the Finance Commission next week the information it had asked and that the Chamber then could fix a date for discussion. The Premier condemned the Communists for their attitude toward the French action in the Ruhr. Addressing M. Vaillant-Couturier, he said: "You will give an account before the bar of justice for your abominable articles."

Fashions Decried in Patent Office

Demand for "King Tut" Trade-Marks Heavy

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23—"King Tut is only a fad, but as long as the fad lasts, we are in for a lot of extra work," says an official in the Government Patent Office. A veritable flood of applications for trade-marks to cover this, that and what-not, but mostly apparel for women, has come to the Patent Office since the excavations in Egypt.

Seldom does the Government Patent Office announce the fashion, but this is what the official announcement decrees:

"Things Egyptian will be the vogue for a time at least, the Patent Office believes, and the King Tut trademark will be popular, but more on things feminine than masculine as applications for trade-marks covering feminine articles outnumber the masculine."

GLASSINE
A Transparent Paper
LOUIS T. STEVENSON
110 East 62nd Street NEW YORK

Pinkham Home Braided Rugs
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GRAIN PRICE-FIXING LEGISLATION IS DAKOTANS' CRY IN FARM CRISIS

Scoff at Rural Credits, Citing Present Debts, Styling Enactment as Bankers' Plan to Unload Paper

By GEORGE T. ODELL

FARGO, N. D., March 23.—Men of proved constructive ability are focusing their attention on the problem of agricultural reconstruction in the northwest, and they are getting about it none too soon. The economic condition of agriculture in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana is desperate. It is worse than anything I have found in my survey thus far. Call their motive self-preservation or altruism, as you like—in truth it is a combination of the two—the men of affairs, with large interests at stake, have gone at the problem, have at last taken off their coats and set to work with a determination to restore agriculture to a sound basis.

There can be no prosperity in a population whose principal industry is conducted at a loss. For a community to prosper the producers must market their products at a price that will recover cost plus a reasonable profit. Agriculture is the major industry in these four states. These figures were obtained from the North Dakota College of Agriculture and they have been accepted by the most careful banking authorities in this district. These four states produced over 220,000,000 bushels of wheat, the largest crop they have had in five years and yet there are millions and millions of dollars of unpaid taxes, interest and overdue loans.

Of course not all of the wheat has been sold. There is still a quantity of it, perhaps one-fifth of the crop, stored in local elevators and on the farms—some of it in the hands of farmers who would not help the financial situation very materially if it could all be disposed of tomorrow at present prices.

Leaders Seek Solution

I can affirm that men who have proved their ability as constructionists by building up large and solid enterprises, are giving serious attention to the problem of agriculture in this section, for I have talked with them. Edward Decker, president of one of the largest banks in Minneapolis, is devoting much thought and effort to finding a remedy. The vice-president of one of the largest systems of grain elevators in the northwest has gone out to study at first hand the successful co-operative marketing associations that have been established for other agricultural commodities.

John F. Sinclair, who has made a name for himself as a successful country banker, is giving most generously of his time to this work. J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, Dan Wallace, and officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation are all urgently striving to find the means of lifting the farmers out of the economic slough.

But many minds, many remedies. Those who seek a common objective are speeding along different tracks, more divergent than convergent. It is true that they all claim allegiance to the theory of co-operative marketing, but many think that federal and state endowments must come first. Others believe that the ancient law of supply and demand will operate as a cure-all for the farmers' economic ills. One thing that has to be taken into consideration is the state of mind of the farmers themselves, superinduced by the blackness of their despair. An incident will suffice to show what I mean.

About three weeks ago Governor Preus of Minnesota invited the neighboring states to send delegates to a "Price Stabilization" conference. This meeting was carefully planned and special efforts were made to obtain as delegates, farmers who were known to be conservative. Speakers were chosen with a view of impressing the conference with the idea of co-operative enterprise as the basis of price stabilization and every effort was made to turn their thoughts in that direction.

Government Price Fixing

What happened? The conference had not been in session many minutes before the suggestion of stabilization by Government price-fixing was made. It was hotly debated for two full days. For every man who rose to encourage that idea another spoke to disprove it. But in the end, when the vote was taken the delegates by six to one majority adopted resolutions demanding the passage of the bill introduced in Congress by Frank R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, which would make the Federal Government guaran-

tee the price of wheat at \$1.75 a bushel for a fixed period of time. The excuse which men find for advocating such a drastic remedy is that nothing less can accomplish the speedy regeneration which the farmers so urgently need. And, as the farmers need it, so do their creditors, the country banks and the merchants. The urge for such radical measures to bring about speedy recuperation has spread clear down into the political roots of this section, where counties are bankrupt because they cannot collect their taxes. That is a state of mind among the farmers to which the city banks and merchants have not yet accustomed themselves.

The city banks do not feel the same pressure, because they have been relieved of a considerable portion of the load of "fright" rural loans, by handing them on to the War Finance Corporation in exchange for Government funds. These four northwest states have liquidated a smaller proportion of their loans with the War Finance Corporation than any other section of the country.

Out of a total of \$48,000,000 lent, said Clive T. Jaffray, chairman of the corporation's loan committee in this territory, \$33,000,000 remains outstanding. The total liquidation of credits in the 3500 country banks in this section at the close of 1922 was only about 2 per cent.

Attitude of City Banks

It is this difference of their situation which is bringing about a very noticeable divergence between the country banks and their city correspondents. Already over 300 country banks have signed their allegiance to the idea of price fixing as the relief to be immediately applied. The city banks realize of course, as any thinking person must, that so long as the great disparity exists between the price the farmer receives for his raw products and that which he is compelled to pay for all manufactured articles and for the services of the city, there can be no recovery for agriculture. The city banker conceives that this disparity exists because of high wages to industrial and transportation workers and proposes a drive for lower wages. The farmers and country bankers do not see things that way.

"Where is the student of social conditions today who believes that the lower costs resulting by reason of the deflation of labor, even if it were practical, would be passed on to the ultimate consumer—protected as the manufacturer is by the scandalous high tariff?" asked John F. Sinclair, leader of the movement among country bankers.

There is an emergency situation here. No one denies that, no matter what views he may have about the method of relief, there are 388,000 farms in the four states under survey comprising 75,250,000 improved acres and a total population of about 4,000,000 to be supported. Their crops were abundant in 1922. In the Dakotas and Montana they produced something like 50 per cent more than in either 1920 or 1921. Yet there has been an exodus of thousands from the land, resort to the bankruptcy court—hitherto an almost unknown thing among farmers—has become epidemic in some sections of this territory.

Financial Structure Weak

Hundreds of country banks have failed—the monthly list of bank failures issued March 1, 1923, shows over 150. Taxes in these four states increased from \$99,900,417 in 1916 to \$206,141,731 in 1921, a growth of over 200 per cent. Bonds, issued for schools, roads, city auditoriums, and parks have been sold in large quantities to increase still further the tax burden in years to come. Salaries of school teachers and county officials are being paid in warrants from the banks and merchants demand a 25 per cent discount. Farm mortgage indebtedness has increased over 300 per cent in the last decade and now reached the sum total of nearly \$600,000,000.

The short time note obligations of the farmers held by 3500 banks has gone from \$450,000,000 in 1911 to \$1,195,000,000 in 1922. The fact of the matter is that the farmers in these states are burdened with a cost of production, and of transportation, of taxes and interest, far beyond the productive power of their land.

On the basis of wheat prices in 1921,

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and they are not so very much better now, the gross yield per acre for No. 1 hard northern wheat was \$7.47 against which the expense for taxes, cultivation, seed, threshing and interest was \$9.39. If legitimate allowance were made for wages, overhead, and depreciation on machinery, the cost per acre would be nearer \$12.

Is co-operative marketing the answer to the problem? Many think so and they are preparing the ground for it. I must acknowledge that I found a good deal of skepticism and ignorance concerning co-operative methods of marketing among thoughtful students of the question. Much that already has been accomplished by this method in other sections of the country was entirely unknown to the leading men in these four states. Fortunately that information is available and will be obtained.

Co-operation Being Studied

There are other forces besides ignorance and prejudice pulling one way or the other which make the task of forming a successful co-operative marketing association for small grain difficult. But capable men have been on the ground who have investigated and will soon be able to suggest a plan. The question is, can they sell it to enough people—farmers, bankers, and merchants—in the northwest to make it go? Only time will tell.

In the meantime there is the situation of an economically wrecked agriculture, and a desperation born of confronting them. There are 300 country bankers and 600 of the most conservative farmers to be found in this part of the country, who have been sold on Government price-fixing and who are strenuously working for it. That fact cannot be overlooked.

The men who put their faith entirely in co-operative marketing say that the farmers are "unreasonable," but isn't it asking a good deal, from a human standpoint, to expect reasonableness of the people in a community like Dicker County, N. D., for instance, where a single issue of the weekly newspaper carried notices of the 2000 farms to be sold at a tax sale? Two-fifths of the farm owners could not earn or borrow enough to pay their taxes.

R. H. Lynch, auditor of Divide County, N. D., threw some light on the "unreasonableness" of the farmers in his district when he said: "Our records show we are carrying \$530,000 in delinquent taxes. The interest rate is 12 per cent, which costs the farmers in the county \$63,000. In addition to this interest there is a loss in the discount of the warrants of the political subdivisions. On Dec. 1, we added to the delinquent tax rolls the unpaid taxes for 1922, about \$600,000, making a total on our books of \$1,130,000."

Rural Credits Decried

"Neither the farmers nor the country bankers see any hope in the recently enacted rural credit act," said Phil C. Saunders of Milbank, S. D. "The farmers who are in bad shape financially, which means nearly all the tenant farmers, owe the banks at the present time all they are worth, and in a great many cases more than they are worth, on the present value of their personal property."

It will do these farmers no good whatsoever for the Government to set up any new loan organizations, lending direct to this class of farmers. The only thing that will help this situation is for the Government in some way to put a price on farm products high enough for the farmer to make a decent living."

William Kankarik, cashier of the National Citizens' Bank of Canby, Minn., voiced something of the same sentiment when he said:

"The many so-called remedies enacted and proposed are no remedies at all. The proposition to establish new agencies to extend further credit to the farmers are fakes, pure and simple. None of these are intended to accomplish any more than the War Finance Corporation, which gave no aid whatsoever. This was merely a clever scheme of the big city banks to unload their country paper—but, as to any aid to the farmers and country banks, we'll have to be shown."

A survey made in the district around Stewart, Minn., will furnish a key to their feelings. Out of 300 farmers in the community, 41 had left their farms. Those who left, after paying up, had nothing to show for the last three years' work. Many did not pay their taxes, and only 75 per cent of those who left paid the interest on

what they owed. Debts of the farmers have increased 20 per cent in the last year.

"We bankers who are in everyday touch with the farmers know what they are up against," said J. L. Paul, president of the Browns Valley State Bank, Minnesota. "There has been many a man in the past year who has had to give up his life's earnings on account of not being able to meet his liabilities and expenses during the period of depression."

"In a great many cases the farmer is to blame for getting into such a predicament, but that is past history and there is no remedy for his ills. I have heard a number of farmers say they think over-production is one of the principal causes of their downfall, nevertheless, every farmer is going on striving for greater production, because it is the only hope he can see to bring about better results."

So there we are. With an economic situation in agriculture so bad in these four states that it would be impossible to exaggerate it, the thinking men are alert to the necessity for doing something that will definitely and permanently establish it on a sounder basis. They have not found the remedy yet, but they are striving for it, and they will succeed.

FAILURE TO RATIFY BLAMED ON PEOPLE

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (Special)—In a public statement published today, the Rev. Henry A. Coolidge, chaplain of the Connecticut House of Representatives, places the blame squarely on the people for the failure of the Legislature to ratify the federal prohibition amendment. He asserts that the Legislature is "consistent, honest, open, considerate and fair minded," and represents the electors. He continues:

"When the majority of the voters in Connecticut learn the falsity of the claim that prohibition was 'put over' while the boys were away and by legislatures not elected on that issue, when you good people really learn that the United States has a mightier majority who believe in prohibition than ever believed in the abolition of slavery, when you see that the Nation cannot exist half wet and half dry, any more than half slave and half free, that it is a question of 100 per cent Americanism against state's rights which menaces the life of the Nation—then, because you are true and patriotic, you will elect your representatives to represent you squarely in this issue and stand openly for the Union as always."

MAINE FAIR BUILDING VETO IS OVERRIDDEN

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23 (Special)—The resolve appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a State of Maine building at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., became a law today when the Senate concurred with the House in passing the measure over the veto of Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who called attention to the fact that Maine appropriates only \$15,000 a year to aid the 50 fairs held within the State. "He said, 'It is a pitifully small stipend to help them over the hard places. Yet you are now going to make an initial outlay of \$25,000 to erect a state building at Springfield, hundreds of miles away from home.'"

Five large associations of Maine, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Hotelmen's Association, the Maine Publicity Bureau, the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations and the Associated Industries of Maine, through their respective presidents, all strongly advocated the erection of the building, as it seemed, to appeal to them as an opportunity to advertise Maine at a minimum of expense.

GASOLINE TAX BILL SIGNED
MONTPELIER, Vt., March 23—Governor Proctor yesterday signed bills prohibiting the sale of machine guns in hunting, and imposing a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, effective April 1.

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COLLEGE CLASS TO GO ON FARMS WITH FULL CREDIT FOR TRAINING

New Hampshire Institution to Initiate Radical Policy in Agricultural Education This Spring

AMHERST, March 23 (Special)—Prof. George F. Potter, head of the department of horticulture at New Hampshire State College, will introduce the radical policy in agricultural college work when he sends his junior class students out on farms at the beginning of the spring term with a full term's college credit for the training they will get on the farm. This he insists it is absolutely essential that they get before they take their final courses in applied agriculture and horticulture.

It will be the first time, he says, that full college credit has been given for a term spent in farm work. "It will mean that 16 of the 216 points needed for graduation will be awarded on the basis of practical farm operations. The work will not be done at the college, for Professor Potter has no facilities to employ all his students at productive work. Sending men out at the end of June for a 10 weeks' summer session, he declares, to give his students what he calls "mind set" for the applied work of their final year. When they return for their senior courses, he is sure they will be so much more fit for profitable graduation in horticulture that they will more than make up for the term spent in the field.

Professor Potter announced the adoption of his plan for giving agricultural college students practical farm work at a round table discussion on "The Relation of Farm Work to Agricultural Education," one of the subjects he is discussing this week during a series of exchange lectures at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is regarded as a distinct victory for the practical agriculturists on the New Hampshire State faculty, and immediately aroused eager discussion on the part of the agricultural and horticultural group at M. A. C. who have long sought to establish a similar plan in this state college.

They, in common with Professor Potter, have found the conventional methods of the college class room inadequate for profitable work in technical courses. "Students in horticulture, or any other applied courses ought to have to solve problems," he says. "The lecture is the least effective method of teaching. A man learns by doing, not by being told. We have long known this, yet we go on lecturing. Things ought to follow in the classroom are easy to forget and hard to use. My faith in the lecture is getting lower every year, and my faith in discussion groups and in teaching applied subjects on a problem basis grows more and more."

Too easy absorption of logically arranged lecture courses is responsible for the failure of technical students to think, Professor Potter asserts. "I have met many a hired man right off a Wisconsin farm, in my short-course classes in that state, who thinks better than the run of college students. The difference between the hired man and the college student is that the hired man's thinking has never been

interrupted by the memory work of our high schools and too much of our college work."

But Professor Potter does not underestimate the importance of thorough foundation for agricultural courses. "Agricultural students must be well grounded in related sciences," he says. "The three most important to the agricultural student are mathematics, physics, and chemistry, especially mathematics, because these subjects deal with the problems of agriculture and also with the problems of other sciences. Our agricultural colleges do not give enough attention to these sciences."

COURTS OF SMALL CLAIMS PROPOSED

Connecticut Bar Association Seeks to Reduce Cost of Litigation for Poorer People

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (Special)—Believing that the present court procedure in Connecticut operates to the great disadvantage of persons of small means, the Connecticut State Bar Association, through a special committee, is seeking to have laws formulated which would tend to eliminate or reduce as far as practicable the delays incident to the prosecution of claims and the enforcement of rights, the actual expenses involved, and, most important of all, the cost of employing counsel. To this end two bills have been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature setting up small claims courts and the creating in three of the largest counties of the State of the office of legal aid director.

The object of the small claims court, which is really not a new court but a form of procedure put into effect by and in existing courts, is to enable a person having a claim under \$100 to collect it with the minimum of delay and expense. The bill provides, in brief, for a small claims docket in which anyone can have entered a claim under \$100 without a formal pleading or services of a lawyer or sheriff, service of notice on the defendant by mail, and the disposing of the case without formality or delay. The other bill provides for the ap-

pointment by the judges of the Superior Court of legal aid directors in the three largest counties. It will be the duty of the legal aid director to consult with all persons who are unable to employ counsel, but who think they have rights which should be protected, and thereafter take such steps as may be necessary in his judgment to secure the enforcement of such rights.

Discussing the need of the small claims court and the legal aid director, Thomas Hawes of Farmington, chairman of the committee, and at whose recommendation the Connecticut State Bar Association acted, said:

As everyone knows, the substantive law of this country, as well as that of the several states, recognizes no inequality of rights, that is to say, all citizens within the State have the same rights and are under the same duties, both the poor and the rich alike. But it has been thought by many who have studied the matter that the procedure which has been in force for centuries operates to the great disadvantage of poor litigants and has the result of continuing what is in fact an injustice.

It is felt by the committee and by the State Bar Association that if the bills become laws much progress will have been made in placing the poor litigant upon the same practicable footing with those who can afford to employ competent lawyers to look after their rights.

VERMONT TO SEEK RETURN OF SERVICE

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 23—A joint resolution, seeking recovery for Vermont of a solid silver service given the battleship Vermont by the Legislature of 1904, was passed by the Senate yesterday. The battleship has now been condemned to the scrap heap and the service is understood to be in storage at San Francisco. The House reconsidered its action in killing a bill for a state income tax, passing the measure by a 10 vote margin. A tax of 6 per cent on intangibles and of 2 per cent on other income is provided.

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FLOWERS AS HELP TO LIBRARY SHOWN

Lecturer at Librarians' Institute Tells of Importance of Smaller Details

Flowers in a library, rugs running all one way, when rugs are used, and other details which might seem unimportant really have an important bearing on the success and service of a library, declared Miss Margaret Jackson, librarian at Hempstead, L. I., and lecturer for the New York Public Library school, at the eighth annual institute for librarians at its closing session at Simmons College today.

"What have you been doing to this library?" someone asked her a short time after she had taken charge of a certain one which had been in the care of temporary substitutes for months. "Oh nothing," she replied, "except bring in some flowers. And, yes, I have separated Jeremiah and Venus the Mice. They have been in too close contact." Works of art in themselves beautiful may utterly fail of their purpose by being unwisely placed, she said, and irritating to the beholder. Each of the two in question should be by itself. Reading, she went on to say, depended largely on the state of mind.

A reading room should be quiet, orderly, peaceful without promoting lethargy. As an individual selected the books of his choice for his own library, so the librarian should select books for the public library that were suited to the community, Miss Jackson said. She must know her community, what its activities and interests are. For instance, how many of the children go to high school and how many are planning for college? What are the clubs and other organizations doing? Is it a commercial, industrial, or manufacturing community? If one person or several are interested in books the library would not naturally contain, effort should be made to borrow them from the State or some other library.

The librarian should know the content of other books not in the library which she did not read. Book reviews were helpful to this end. A service that would be appreciated by many readers, consists of clippings about a book or writer of a book slipped into the book's pocket cover. Special labels on open shelves, such as "readable plays," often served to call attention away from fiction to other kinds of reading matter.

While fiction was necessary in a library, Miss Jackson believed that it should contain a generous amount of good biography, and pains should be taken to interest patrons in reading it, for actual situations were much more interesting than those of the imagination.

Mrs. R. G. Sherwood of Westport, Conn., read for an hour from essays by contemporary writers.

GOVERNOR WARNS AGAINST HIGH TAX

Maine Legislature Told There Is No Valid Reason

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23.—"In my opinion there is no valid reason for an excessive tax rate," said Governor Baxter, in addressing a message to the Legislature, "and the taxpayers of the State will hold us all responsible for what is done here during the next few days."

"You already have passed measures over the executive veto that have added approximately 1-3 of a mill to the tax rate," said the Governor. "In doing this you must account to the people not to the Governor. If the present situation continues I fear that public disapproval will accumulate throughout the State. That it will not be possible to hold it in check, and that it will overwhelm those who are responsible for unwarranted appropriations."

"If the Legislature continues on its present course, the tax rate of the State for 1924 and 1925, when our country is at peace, will certainly exceed the tax rate we had during the years of the recent war. I fear it will be embarrassing for those who in 1924 are to appeal to the voters of Maine for their suffrage to account for the condition in which the State will find itself."

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automobile owner in the Commonwealth would be required to carry an automobile liability insurance policy of \$5000, or to file a bond for that amount. It is provided in the measure that a certificate of the fact that either one or the other of these requirements have been complied with, must be filed with the application for registration of every motor vehicle or trailer.

The committee had before it several measures aimed at establishing liability for damages to individuals or property by motor vehicles, proposing a state fund for the purpose and other methods. The measure reported is substantially that of Leland Powers, former Assistant Attorney-General, and is similar to a measure defeated by the Legislature last year.

DR. NANSEN HEADS RUSSIAN RELIEF

Boston Office to Continue Work of Distributing Aid

The Boston Executive Committee of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children at a meeting yesterday announced that the future work of relief distribution had been taken over by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner for Russian Relief, appointed by the League of Nations.

The sudden cessation on March 15 of the relief draft service conducted for the past year has caused deep concern among Americans of Russian extraction. \$15,000,000 for food and clothing having been spent last year. With the appointment of Dr. Nansen, a branch of the Nansen Relief Mission will be opened at the Boston office of the committee about April 1.

The Nansen Relief Mission possesses the only organization for the delivery of relief parcels to all points in Russia. Since foreign money is of little use in Russia the service provides for the purchase of special parcels of goods, bought abroad where material can be purchased cheaper and imported duty-free, under special agreement with the Russian Government.

Only articles included which can be purchased more cheaply outside than inside Russia. In addition the mission will deliver, duty-free, American packages of specified weight and size containing articles of first necessity. The center of operations for Ukraine will be Odessa, avoiding rail shipments and delays on disorganized Russian lines, and for White Russia, at Riga.

POWERS OF SCHOOL BOARDS DEFENDED

Dr. Payson Smith Speaker at Fitchburg Conference

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 23 (Special).—Unless the school committees have adequate and full control of the funds appropriated to them there can be no responsibility in the administration of schools on the part of the school committees, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, said today at the regional conference here of school superintendents and school committee members at the State Normal School.

Outside bodies are allowed to dictate then those bodies are the ones responsible for the school policy, Dr. Smith said. Mayors should not have the right to control the expenditure of appropriations allowed as long as the school committees do not exceed the aggregate appropriations. "Some claim that school committees are running wild with education, that they are grossly extravagant and that they are imposing new studies on the pupils," he said. "The people blame the committees, the commissioner of education and the Legislature. It is not true. The people themselves are accountable because they, through public sentiment, demand these changes and the schools more than any other institution represent what enlightened public sentiment demands."

Dr. Smith outlined the bill which was presented last year for defining the duties of the school superintendents and committees. This bill has been held up by the efforts of the department for future consideration.

COAL OUTPUT LARGE

LONDON, March 22.—The British coal output for the week ended March 10 of 5,713,000 tons, is the highest this year and compares with 4,955,900 tons a year ago.

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Los Angeles

TEXTILE FACTIONS CONFER OVER WAGE

Fall River Developments Hinge on Meeting of the Council With Manufacturers

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 23.—Important developments in the cotton textile industry here were looked for today when the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association was to meet the Textile Council to discuss the demand of the latter for a wage increase of 15 per cent.

The proposal of the manufacturers that a committee of disinterested citizens be admitted to the conference, was accepted by the Textile Council yesterday. The members of the citizens' committee, who will meet in the wage deliberations, but will act as "listeners," were selected by both parties to the negotiations. They are: The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James E. Cassidy, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Jean A. Prevost, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Herrick, the Rev. Manual A. Silva, and Judge Edward F. Hanly.

A demand by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers for a wage increase of 25 per cent, restoring the wage schedule to the 1920 basis, has been disregarded by the manufacturers. McMahon, a worker affiliated with the United Textile organization, including the doers, sweepers and third hands, in January authorized President McMahon to call a strike. At a mass meeting Monday night Mr. McMahon announced that he would withhold the strike call pending the result of today's conference. He charged that the Textile Council was in collusion with the manufacturers to bring about a small wage increase, probably 12½ per cent, which might avert a strike in Fall River.

Six Mills Meet Advance

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 23 (Special).—Independent wool and worsted mills in the Blackstone Valley have announced that they will follow the lead of the American Woolen Company by increasing weaver mill wages 12½ per cent on April 30. The announced increase applies to six mills of the Guerin Mills, Inc., the Philmont Worsted Company, the Barnet Worsted Company, the Lippitt Woolen Company, the Dunn Worsted Mills and the Perseverance Worsted Company.

More Mills Fall Into Line

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., March 23.—Increases in wages of 12½ per cent for the more than 200 operatives employed in the six mills of the M. T. Stevens & Sons Company was announced from the head office here last night. The company manufactures woolen goods. The Stevens company operates the Stevens and Osgood mills here; the Marland Mill in Andover; the Wetherby Mill in Haverhill; the Franklin Mill in Franklin, N. H., and the Peace Dale Mill in Peace Dale, R. I.

Goodall Mills Announce Raise

SANFORD, Me., March 23.—A wage increase of 12½ per cent, effective April 30, for more than 4000 employees of the Goodall Mills, was announced yesterday. The notices were posted by the Sanford Mills Corporation, the Goodall Worsted Company, the Maine Alpaca Company, and the Minerva Mill here, also in two mills of the Goodall Worsted Company, employing about 150, at Kennebunk, and in one with about 50 hands at Waterboro.

Berkshire Mills Accept

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 23.—All of the Berkshire County woolen manufacturers have decided to increase the

Woolen Corporation PRINTERS LITHOGRAPHERS PHOTO-ENGRAVERS 817 SO LOS ANGELES ST. LOS ANGELES PHONE 10417

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PUPILS TO EXHIBIT ART WORK ABROAD

Mr. Dillaway Plans to Cement Friendship Among Schools

Exchange of art work between children of the Boston public schools and those of France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and other countries, is to be made if the plan of Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, is carried out. Boston children are now preparing work to be sent for exhibition at the convention of the Eastern Arts Association to be held in Providence, R. I., May 3, 4 and 5. This will be a rather extensive exhibit and from it selections will be made for exhibition in over-seas countries under the auspices of the American Red Cross which is also to arrange for exhibits of similar work performed by school children in the countries visited by the Boston exhibit.

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"The Legislature has granted to a private corporation water storage and power privileges worth millions of dollars," said Governor Baxter in his proclamation. "These privileges are all that remain of the people's once great natural inheritance. As Governor of Maine, I shall immediately invoke a referendum upon the Kennebec Reservoir Company's charter so that the people themselves may protect their rights."

"Corporation interests and their lobbyists already are rejoicing over their triumph and, although these lobbyists have dominated the corners of the state capital, they have not yet stifled the voice of the people. The men and women of Maine are yet to be heard from. Our only inheritance hangs in the balance."

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\$158 BUYS SAME AS \$100 IN 1913

Massachusetts Commission Finds Costs in February Slightly Higher Than in January

Consumers with \$100 to spend in 1913 needed \$158.50 to purchase the same staple necessities in February, 1923, according to computation of cost of living trends announced today by the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. The present figure is compared with the peak of \$203.60 reached in July, 1920. Figures for February

A Winter's Day at Modjeska's Home in Arden Forest

WHILE driving down the California coast from Long Beach to San Diego, not long ago, I caught a glimpse of a sign that read, "Scenic Route to Modjeska's Home in the Forest of Arden" and ever since I have been fired with curiosity to visit this romantically named spot.

The opportunity to explore the valley did not present itself until last Sunday. The day dawned clear and rosy over the softly undulating Pacific, with Catalina Island shrouded in mist, which, it is said, always foretells a perfect day. My first words when awakening were: "The day of days for 'The Forest of Arden'!" The Little One had already gone to teach Sunday School, but we broke the news to her husband and with lunch box and thermos in the car, we met her as she issued from church.

Secretly I was hurrying to a place 30 miles away in which to have lunch but I expected the hunger of my passengers would not permit our reaching it. However, as the road passed through level country with no attractive places to stop, and as the sun was scorching down on us with no trees in sight, we were forced to promise of "only a few miles more," to lure them to my chosen hillock.

Even before they satisfied their now sharp appetites, all of them agreed that it had been well worth while waiting. We were on a small hill, just off the main road and its traffic, with a view of the Santa Ana Mountains to the right, the Laguna Mountains, with a rift through which showed the Pacific, to our left, and spread before us, the fertile plains just south of Santa Ana. To the south our view was cut off by the grove of eucalyptus trees in which we were lunching. The grass was long and green, a soft breeze rustled the dry hanging bark, peculiar to the eucalyptus, and as we were Easterners, it was impossible to realize it was not July.

Climbing by Automobile
We soon left the cement main road and, as is often the case, found ourselves on a smooth-riding, dirt road. This wound us for about five miles, through the treeless, rain-riddled foothills of the California mountains. These foothills are rocky and desolate looking, covered with a growth of low bushes and cactus, with trees only in the protected valleys. After a slight ascent we came to a gate, out of which several automobiles were coming. It opened on what was apparently an open field, and up, up, up, the very side of the mountains themselves. If others had come down, we could go up. "This true I took the grade slowly and in one place the car balked and had to puff its way in low, but we got that at last and no one asked to be allowed to walk. There was still another rise, but this we took on foot.

Mountain and valley, mountain and valley, of that strange ribbed, water-worn formation, lay beneath us; way below was the smiling ocean and almost in miles away, the peaks of the mountains on Catalina Island could be plainly seen. The towns and villages we had passed through were swallowed up in the dim distance. We looked around in vain for Mme. Modjeska's home, thinking it was on the peak instead of nestled in the cupping Santiago or San Jacinto Cañon, as we soon found. The descent was equally steep and precipitous, but at last we were down and directly in front found one of those never-failing tourist's friends, the Automobile Club of Southern California guide posts.

Modjeska's Valley
Now began the adventure. We took it slowly, so as not to miss one glimpse of tree or flower or stream, for wonder of wonders, in this land of water scarcity, through this valley runs a rushing, gurgling torrent. No wonder Modjeska said it reminded her of her beloved Tatra mountains in Poland. No wonder she and her husband, Count Bozenta, were enraptured.

It was to Anaheim, about 30 miles away, that she and her husband had immigrated from Poland, with their little body of friends, holding high hopes that they could establish a colony and live in peace and plenty, far from Poland, the scene of their former precarious and troubled life. In fact, Modjeska's whole brilliant career in America might be said to have hinged on one evening's conversation in Poland. She was a well-known and successful actress in Russia, but her husband and his friends were looked upon with suspicion by the Russian Government because of their writings and views. Their friend Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Fire and Sword," had heard of the wonders of California and giving his imagination rein, so enthralled them all with the word pictures he drew of the land of plenty, that they could not forget Modjeska's continuous over work and her desire to see the United States Exposition of 1876 at length decided them all to make an attempt. A party of about 10 started bravely off. They made a visit in New York, then sailed to Panama, took a train across the isthmus and another boat up to San Francisco.

The colonists chose to settle in Anaheim, in Orange County. In spite of the fact that the ranch house consisted of only two rooms, all the men sleeping in an old barn, and that Mme. Modjeska was to do all the cooking, nothing could daunt her. The colonists, unused to labor in the fields, soon lost their enthusiasm. While living there Modjeska and her husband visited Santiago Cañon and were charmed by it. The failure of the colony determined Mme. Modjeska to return to the stage.

Although the "rose-covered bower" in "The Forest of Arden" was purchased shortly after her debut, as soon as her husband could dispose of the ranch in Anaheim, her succession of brilliant triumphs in America and Europe kept her for many years from enjoying the anticipated delights

of life there. You will find it today, as when she was there, a roomy, low one-story house, now used as a country club by those who live in the more attractive cottages in its close proximity. The house is wooden, painted white, with leaded panes in the swinging casement windows. We drank from the vine embowered well, probably from the very bucket Modjeska had often used. All around the house is a profusion of palm and live oak trees, the stream rushes past within 100 feet of the front door and



The Recital of the Story of the Mad Dog Is an Excellent Example of Caldecott's Sense of Humor and His Feeling for Line

satisfying glimpses of Flores Peak can be caught through the semi-tropical foliage. No wonder Modjeska loved it, and no wonder after 25 years of triumphs and hard work, she was more than ready to retire to rest there. From 1883 on she generally spent some time each year in "Arden," but it was not until 1903 that she left the stage definitely.

In 1905, after two years of rest, with no thought of returning to the stage, Ignace Paderewski and his wife spent a few days with Mme. Modjeska and her husband, Count Bozenta, in their retreat in the "wil-

CHILDREN of today would probably turn up their noses at Mary Wollstonecraft's "Original Stories," even with the added attraction of Blake's illustrations. Encouraged by the new theory of being left to train themselves, how could they but scoff at Mary and Caroline meekly submitting to those conversations with Mrs. Mason that were "calculated to regulate the affections and form the



The Recital of the Story of the Mad Dog Is an Excellent Example of Caldecott's Sense of Humor and His Feeling for Line

mind to truth and goodness?" Nor could they be expected to exchange their Gollywogs, to which their eyes have grown accustomed, for Blake's designs in his "Gates of Paradise" and "Songs of Innocence." The world has traveled far since the days of Mary Wollstonecraft and Blake, pioneers in the making of beautiful books for children, and in the meantime the art has been carried to heights which it had never reached before but, to judge from present conditions, it is not likely to reach soon again.

Children were not neglected during that wonderful period called the



Illustration in "Robin Hood," by Howard Pyle

Golden Age of Illustration—the eight-sixties. An exhibition now open at the Tate Gallery in London is a timely reminder of the great things then accomplished by the illustrators and engravers who worked together for the books and magazines that are now the pride of the collector and the prey of the collector, and in these books and magazines children were duly considered. "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes" is no less a classic than the famous Moxon Tennyson. To Boyd Houghton and Pinwell, childhood was an inexhaustible inspiration. "Tennyson will live longer in his 'Alice in Wonderland' than in his Punch cartoons. And then came Walter Crane and his toy books, with the color

derness," as he called it. Mr. Paderewski (twisted Mme. Modjeska on her withdrawal from public life at the early age of 63. Not long after this Modjeska received a document signed by many well-known New Yorkers, offering her a farewell performance, as a testimonial of her services on the stage and in recognition of her genius. This performance, which she always realized had been suggested by Mr. Paderewski, took place May 2, 1905. But this did not end her triumphs, and under Mr. Frohman's direction she made a farewell tour of the United States which lasted until April, 1907.

Although Modjeska's love for her "Forest of Arden" had not waned, she moved to Balboa Beach, which is about 40 miles south of "Arden." On April 18, 1909, she passed away. The shadows were lengthening when we started homeward. Our road now lay through the Limestone Cañon, Orange County Park, Anaheim, and so back home, making a round trip of about 80 miles.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
Mount Everest Expedition
Mr. George Leigh-Mallory
the leader of the climbing party, will give an illustrated talk describing the English Alpine Club Expedition to the highest mountain in the world. Remarkable stereoscopic slides.

JORDAN HALL
Tuesday, March 27, at 8:15 P. M.
Tickets now at the Box Office and at Herrick's
\$2.50 to 75c (plus tax)

CYCLORAMA
BATTLE OF CHATEAU THIERRY
Columbus Ave. at Arlington
NOT A MOVING PICTURE
STORY TOLD EVERY HOUR—3 to 11
SUNDAYS—3 to 11

prints that are technical triumphs not only for him, but for Edmund Evans, their engraver. And at the same time as Walter Crane there sprang up such a multitude of illustrators of children's books that to mention them all would be to degenerate into a catalogue.



But it happens that three of the most distinguished who lived and worked during the second half of the last century, though of different ages, worse evil is the so refinement at all now too much the mode.

As different as Kate Greenaway's work is from Randolph Caldecott, so is Howard Pyle's from the work of either. He was really more in sympathy with Boyd Houghton and Pinwell, though he went much further back for his models. He studied the designs of Dürer and Dürer's contemporaries; he borrowed the idea of

Caldecott, the leader
The tragedy is that Caldecott passed away so young. He had just the qualities that fitted him for his sympathetic task: a feeling for line, an eye for color, a sense of humor and an irrepressible gaiety. Children are confirmed sentimentalists and like to have their emotions worked upon, to be stirred to the very depths by the sorrows of a little Lord Fauntleroy or the pathos of a little Nell. But there is no true child who does not, also like at times to laugh as well as cry, and it was the triumph of Caldecott that, when he chose, he could command their laughter with his every drawing. He was most successful when his subject was least serious, in his toy books rather than his Bracebridge Hall. His talent was not for the elaborately finished drawing but for the suggestion, the sketch. His masterpiece is his infallible mad dog, in which with the fewest of lines he expresses the exuberant folly of that delightful animal who, to serve some private ends, went mad and bit the man. The Japanese draftsman could not have said as much with stricter economy. No wonder his books had so great a vogue. He was most successful when his subject was least serious, in his toy books rather than his Bracebridge Hall. His talent was not for the elaborately finished drawing but for the suggestion, the sketch. His masterpiece is his infallible mad dog, in which with the fewest of lines he expresses the exuberant folly of that delightful animal who, to serve some private ends, went mad and bit the man. The Japanese draftsman could not have said as much with stricter economy. No wonder his books had so great a vogue. He was most successful when his subject was least serious, in his toy books rather than his Bracebridge Hall. His talent was not for the elaborately finished drawing but for the suggestion, the sketch. 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WEEK'S REVIEW OF
CHIEF EVENTS IN
BRITISH FINANCEStock Exchange Business Light,
but Money for Investment
Plentiful

LONDON, March 23.—Business on the stock exchange here this week has been very much on the moderate side and will probably continue to decrease with the approach of Easter. There is, however, an ample supply of investment money as shown by the continuance of the demand for various home Government stocks and the rush to apply for new capital issues.

The improved outlook in the Near East and in the Ruhr have given impetus to borrowing activity, and, contrasted with the preceding six or seven weeks, the appeals for fresh capital the last week have reached a substantial total. These new issues, amounting to £7,000,000, included three that touched the million mark, and the Jamaica Government borrowed £670,000.

Trade Credits in Demand. With regard to the recent growth in financial business, the Times draws attention to the very substantial demand for bank credits for financing transit trade between foreign countries, and makes the statement that the amount of credits opened in London for the settlement of shipments from the East to the Americas was some 50 per cent greater than six months ago.

Conditions in the money market have been comfortable this week, although on Wednesday there was a certain amount of stringency, which resulted in borrowing from the Bank of England. The center of interest in foreign exchanges has been the improvement of the French franc.

In view of reports of an unfavorable wheat crop and of the budgetary position, not over much confidence is felt in the stability of the French franc's position, however. The simultaneous decline in the value of the Swiss franc is held here as a token that official support has been given to French currency, involving the withdrawal of foreign balances and credits.

With regard to the British budgetary outlook, Treasury officials, it is said, have convinced the Chancellor of the Exchequer that on strictly financial grounds no reduction in the income tax should be made in the coming fiscal year.

From the viewpoint of political expediency and ultimate benefit to trade, Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet colleagues will probably be difficult of persuasion, and hope for some diminution of the pressing burden of taxation is by no means ended.

Government Has Surplus. The British nation's revenue to date for 1922-23 shows a surplus over expenditures of £120,000,000 pounds which has gone for debt redemption during the year.

While in a number of directions there have been signs of the turning of the trade tide, yet there is the menace of the reduction to five pence a ton of the duties on foreign iron and steel, troubles affecting the mining, building, electrical engineering, seafaring, jute, pottery, and agricultural industries.

The farming strike has already begun in Norfolk over the question of the wage reduction to five pence a penny an hour, but such is the position of British agriculturists at present that it has been seriously claimed that the economic wage level for farm hands now in some districts should be at the rate of five pence an hour.

Remedial measures for industry probably will be discussed in Parliament after Easter, and it is proposed that the Government should guarantee farmers' bank overdrafts, and a reduction in railroad freights also is regarded as essential.

Steel Trade Doing Well. The statement is made that freight on wheat sent recently from the country of Somerset to Bristol actually exceeded by a shilling per quarter the charges on a consignment from Baltimore to the same port.

While further instances have been quoted of furnaces closing because of coke shortage, expansion in the iron and steel industry is being fully maintained.

The pig iron output of the "Black Country" up to June has been sold, and orders for basic open-hearth steel are being refused in Sheffield. Anxiety, however, is felt at the heavy advances in prices, and, according to recent reports, the upward trend may result in the cancellation of ship repairing and shipbuilding orders placed lately on the northeast coast.

In the Welsh tinplate industry the majority of firms are booked with orders until the end of July.

Spinners of American yarns are continuing efforts to get business on an economic level, and the tone of the market already is firmer.

One curious effect of the situation is that because of the present disorganization, thousands of operatives have drifted from the trade and there is a distinct possibility of a labor shortage when the revival takes place. Efforts are to be made by representatives of shipowners to impress on the Government the importance of the American offer of tax exemption for shipping of nations giving reciprocal treatment.

DELAWARE & HUDSON

Although January and February were the most unfavorable two months in Delaware & Hudson Company's 100 years of railroad operation, L. F. Loe, president, believes the improvement which began in the first of this month will continue and increase considerably in the second half of the year, enabling the road to earn its 9 per cent dividend requirements, in contrast with 1922, when it is believed earnings were insufficient to meet charges.

PIGGY WIGGLY OFF BIG BOARD

NEW YORK, March 23.—While dozens of its members were scurrying around in quest of Piggy Wiggly stock to cover short accounts, the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, by action of its board of governors, struck Piggy Wiggly Securities, Inc., permanently from the list of securities traded in upon the floor.

RAILROADS MUST
REPORT PROFITS
OF 1922 BY MAY 1

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An order was issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring all United States railroads to report by May 1 as to their earnings during the year 1922 and to pay over to the Government under the Transport Act, one-half of the amount by which such earnings exceeded a 6 per cent return on the value of the investment.

So far practically no payments have been made under the law requiring the return of excess earnings.

Forms for making up the report were prescribed by the commission and where earnings in excess of 6 per cent were secured, but no payments made to the Government, the corporations were required to report disposition of the money.

OFFERS TO SETTLE

WITH TRADERS IN

PIGGY WIGGLY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—Clarence Saunders, president of the Piggy Wiggle Stores, Inc., today offered to settle with New York Traders, who sold stock of the corporation "short" on the basis of \$100 a share.

Mr. Saunders made public the following telegram addressed to the New York Stock Exchange:

"To avoid lawsuits with various brokerage houses I propose for full settlement today of all accounts of class A common stock, Piggy Wiggle Stores, Inc., that I will furnish this stock upon application to the National Bank of Commerce of New York and upon payment of \$100 a share."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston 5 1/2% New York 5 1/2%
Outside com'l paper—4%
Year money—5 1/2%
Customers' com'l paper—5 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. ins 5 1/2%
Today
Bar silver in New York 67 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 67 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 87 1/2¢
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 92 1/2¢
Domestic bar silver—92 1/2¢

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery
Prime Eligible—4 1/2%
60-90 days—4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2%
Less Known Banks—4 1/2%
30-60 days—4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2%
30-60 days—4 1/2%
Under 30 days—4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and the Bank of England, foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston 4 1/2% Chicago 4 1/2%
New York 4 1/2% St. Louis 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2% Kansas City 4 1/2%
Cleveland 4 1/2% Minneapolis 4 1/2%
Richmond 4 1/2% Dallas 4 1/2%
St. Paul 4 1/2% San Francisco 4 1/2%
Amsterdam 4 1/2% London 3 1/2%
Berlin 4 1/2% Paris 4 1/2%
Bombay 7 1/2% Prague 6 1/2%
Brussels 6 1/2% Sofia 6 1/2%
Bucharest 6 1/2% Stockholm 4 1/2%
Algeria 6 1/2% Swiss Bank 4 1/2%
Christiania 5 1/2% Tokyo 5 1/2%
Copenhagen 5 1/2% Vienna 5 1/2%
Helsinki 5 1/2% Warsaw 5 1/2%
Lisbon 7 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges Boston New York
1922 1923
Year ago today \$4,894,000 \$4,894,000
1922 1923
F. R. bank credit \$2,727,271 \$2,727,271

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current \$4.894, Prev. \$4.894
Demand—\$4.894, Parity \$4.894
Cables—\$4.894, Parity \$4.894
France—Current .0658, Prev. .0658
Gold francs—Current .3948, Prev. .3948
Mark—Current .2408, Prev. .2408
Lire—Current .0491, Prev. .0491
Swiss franc—Current .1550, Prev. .1550
Pound—Current .1540, Prev. .1540
Belgian franc—Current .0570, Prev. .0570
Kronen (Aust.)—Current .1408, Prev. .1408
Sweden—Current .2661, Prev. .2661
Denmark—Current .1823, Prev. .1823
Greece—Current .0111, Prev. .0111
Argentina—Current .842, Prev. .842
Poland—Current .008, Prev. .008
Hungary—Current .0002, Prev. .0002
Serbia—Current .0104, Prev. .0104
Czechoslovakia—Current .0297, Prev. .0297
Rumania—Current .0049, Prev. .0049
Portugal—Current .0425, Prev. .0425
Shanghai—Current .753, Prev. .753
Hong Kong—Current .5555, Prev. .5555
Yokohama—Current .514, Prev. .514
Brazil—Current .1115, Prev. .1115
Uruguay—Current .85, Prev. .85
Chile—Current .132, Prev. .132
Peru—Current .432, Prev. .432

*Cents a thousand.

Public Utility Earnings

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF OKLAHOMA

Year ended Dec. 31, 1922:
Gross earnings \$1,110,229
Expenses and taxes 1,129,838
Net earnings 880,460
Interest 204,852
Balance 375,607
Other deductions 36,219
Net income 233,538
Dividends 214,661
Surplus for year 124,727

ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER

January 1923 1922
Gross earnings \$1,040,011 \$1,040,011
Net earnings 41,269 41,269
Surplus 20,810 20,810
Net income 1,309,681 1,309,681
Dividends 504,865 504,865
Bal. of pt div 149,807 149,807

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC

February 1923 1922
Gross earnings \$1,996,938 \$1,996,938
Net earnings 1,071,004 1,071,004
Total income 1,226,165 1,226,165
Surplus after charges 758,212 758,212

WEST PENN CO.

January 1923 1922
Operating revenue \$1,982,023 \$1,982,023
Net income 278,945 278,945
Operating revenue—Year 19,655,255 19,655,255
Net income 1,831,328 1,831,328

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

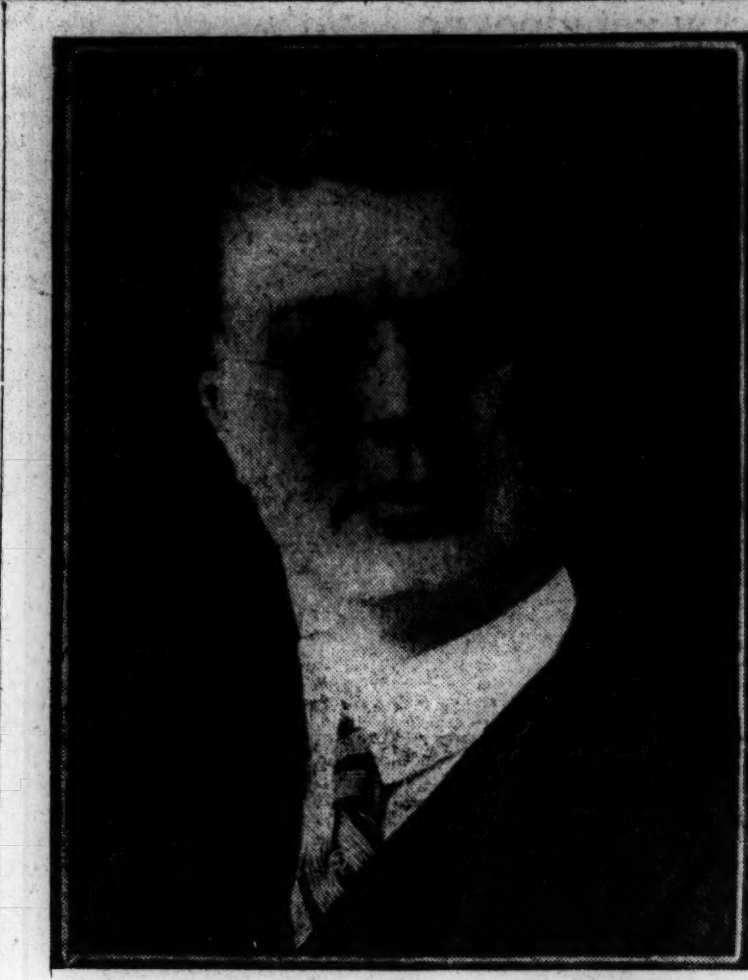
February 2nd Mo. 1923 1922
Operating revenue \$725,759 \$725,759
Net income 206,172 206,172
Net income 106,238 106,238

AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC

January 1923 1922
Gross earnings \$2,865,255 \$2,865,255
Net earnings 1,137,244 1,137,244
Surplus 454,470 454,470
Gross—year 26,481,173 26,481,173
Net income 19,253,228 19,253,228
Surplus 3,453,271 3,453,271

COTTON BOARD SEAT SOLD

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of W. S. Gardner has been sold to H. N. B. Schloss for \$31,000, a decrease of \$1000.



Charles M. Macfarlane

WHEN Charles M. Macfarlane became vice-president, treasurer and director of Wilson & Co., March 1, the occurrence was regarded with interest by financial and commercial circles throughout the country. Mr. Macfarlane had long been connected with Morris & Co., holding the same positions with that concern that he has now been elected to in the Wilson organization, and it is announced that he will continue to look after the banking interests of the Morris family. His genius for financial management has been expressed in the building up of the many banks with which he and the Morris interests are connected.

In a still broader field Mr. Macfarlane has shown remarkable ability, winning a national reputation by the soundness of his views on all matters pertaining to the packing industry during one of the most trying periods of its existence.

Mr. Macfarlane, a vigorous type of business man, has ascended the ladder of success only by diligent attention to his work. He was reared in Glasgow, Scotland, and spent several years teaching school in his home town. In 1884 he came to the United States and to Chicago, which has since been his permanent home.

He entered the employ of Morris & Co. 33 years ago. His first duty was as bookkeeper on the foreign ledger, and he was gradually promoted to the positions of auditor, chief accountant, secretary, and in 1916 vice-president and treasurer.

While he is an outdoor enthusiast, Mr. Macfarlane is primarily interested in his country estate, Grays Lake, Ill., where he raises fancy stock, his main hobby.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WASHINGTON is preparing to welcome the Shriners, who will convene there the latter part of June. The railroad traffic is expected to break all records—an even larger number of visitors being expected than the inaugurations attract.

Railroad passenger traffic officials met last week in Washington to perfect plans for carrying nearly one-quarter of a million passengers into the city on the day of two preceding the opening of the convention. The transportation problem is accentuated by the fact that the great majority of the visitors arriving by rail travel in Pullmans. A sleeping car, of course, will not carry as many passengers as a day coach, for most sleepers have only 12 sections and drawing room, holding in all 27 passengers, although there are a few 16-section cars in operation.

As the hotels will be entirely inadequate to house the Shriners and their families, a "Pullman Hotel" is being planned. This will consist of trains of sleeping cars parked in the yards north of the Union Station, and also, it seems probable, in Potomac yards across the river near Alexandria. The cars will be protected by guards and adjacent buildings will be equipped with showers, basins, toilet facilities, etc. Railroad dining cars, open 24 hours a day, will be attached to each "cut" of cars, so that the facilities will be nearly as satisfactory as actual hotel accommodations would be. Additional street car and bus lines will be provided to carry guests to the Pullman Hotel, and to and from the center of the city.

To those who recall Washington during the winter of 1917-18 when the benches in the Union Station waiting room were a welcome sleeping place each night to hundreds, it will be understood that the Shriners who are provided with sleeping cars in the absence of sufficient hotel space are fortunate indeed.

A similar method of handling the crowd was carried out at the Masonic convention in New Orleans last year—Pullmans being parked on tracks constructed especially for the purpose. Considering the fact that the Pullman Company, at last reports, operated less than 8000 cars, of which less than 6000 are standard sleepers (the rest being composed of parlor cars and tourist sleepers) it behooves those who plan to travel in the spring to arrange their trip for a date other than the week of June 20, for fully 1000 cars will be tied up in the "hotel" arrangements during this period, aside from the heavy movement to and from Washington.

Mileage Issue Postponed

As was expected, the date of issuance of the reduced rate mileage, or scrip, books has been postponed to May 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to allow the railroads time to print the books. The traveling businessmen's association who led the fight to obtain the preferred rate privilege, are indignant at this, as well as acceded to the commission should have to the railroads' request that each book must bear the purchaser's autographed photograph, and that to enable the railroads to prevent "scalping" and other manipulations of the books. The traveling men objected on the grounds that this would interfere with the purpose of the concession—namely, to stimulate travel. H. W. Biele, of the Pennsylvania, retorted that "the purpose is to stimulate

E. W. BLISS & CO.
OUTLOOK BRIGHTYear's Report, However, Shows
Operating Loss of \$1,535,793

E. W. Bliss & Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, an operating loss of \$1,535,793, compared with a profit of \$2,925,125 in 1921.

Earnings figures compare:
Operating loss—\$1,535,793 \$2,925,125
Dividends—899,765 1,111,238
Adjustments credits—130,376 11,400,452
Reserves—2,142,687 3,359,512
Previous surplus—19,368,409 18,925,123
Surplus for year—17,153,226 19,368,409

*Profit, †Debit.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last, compares:

Assets	1922	1921
Cash, nts & accts rec.	\$3,362,623	\$2,703,602
Outside investments	384,886	1,719,635
Real est., etc. less dep.	15,179,477	14,872,559
Letters patent	1,027,699	1,702,172
Adv pay (Paris & Lon ac)	1,734,507	1,734,507
Inventories	1,694,695	6,353,827
Total assets	\$24,640,385	\$28,087,314

Liabilities

	1922	1921
Capital stock	\$3,240,000	\$3,120,000
Accts payable, etc.	804,471	1,430,416
Reserves	1,358,125	3,359,512
Surplus	17,153,226	19,368,409
Total liabilities	\$24,640,385	\$28,087,314

At the annual meeting of stockholders the directors were re-elected. In commenting on the future J. W. Lane, president, said that the company's outlook is very bright. He said that the concern's business is of such a nature as to feel the effects of a depression late and also to feel the effects of prosperity last.

Stockholders voted to give the directors power to sell all or part of the company's real estate located at Plymouth and Adams streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EASIER TONE AGAIN
RULES IN CHICAGO
LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, March 24.—The reactionary trend which prevailed in Thursday's live-stock market was again in evidence yesterday. Cattle were 15 cents to 25 cents lower, and hogs and sheep declined about the same extent. Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; beef steers slow, uneven, generally 15 to 25¢ lower; killing quality, plainer than Wednesday; top matured steers, \$9.90; lighter kind, \$8.75; bulk beef steers, \$8.60; beef heifers, fairly numerous, largely 25¢ lower; several loads, \$7.75; plainer kind, down to \$6.75; calves, weak; bulls, weak to 15¢ lower; spots, off more on heavy beef bulls; veal calves, slow; early trading largely 25¢ lower; spots more; many vealers arriving late, unsold at noon; stockers and feeders scarce, about steady; several lots out of first hands, \$7.50; choice about 74¢-pound feeders to country late yesterday, \$8.20; Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; 15 to 25¢ lower; closed uneven, strong at day's decline; around \$7.50; common to medium pigs, \$6.50; choice weight, up to \$8; estimated holdover, 15,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; fat lambs, 10 to 25¢ lower; top, \$15.25; bulk desirable woolled lambs, \$14.00; clipped lambs, mostly \$11.75; 12 to 14; fall shorn, up to \$12.75; about 33 genuine 40-pound spring lambs, \$18; one load 87-pound fed yearlings, \$13.25; one load mixed yearlings and two-year olds, \$11.50; desirable 100-pound clipped ewes, \$7.40; two loads 89-pound shewing lambs, \$14.60.

TRANSPORTATION EARNINGS

The New York Transportation Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profit of \$1,141,055, after depreciation and tax, equal to \$1.82 a share on 600,000 shares (par \$1.25), compared with \$1.15,065 in 1921.

SCOTCH STEEL PRICES UP

Scotch steel prices have been advanced 10d a ton, except on boiler plates.

A Haven From the Storm

The "quality of mercy" is not strained in certain railroad terminals. During inclement weather, stations often are the only convenient place for the army of unemployed to rest in warmth and comfort. The Boston & Maine's North Station ever has been a haven to these unfortunate men, and while in many stations, desultory attempts are made to keep "loafers" from congregating, the Pennsylvania is the only road which the writer has seen which drives them out periodically. In its New York Terminal, its Broad St. Station, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere along the line, guards go through the waiting rooms asking all to show their railroad tickets. Failure to produce one usually results in ejection. This practice, of course, is to reserve the seats for patrons, but everyone knows that the New York Terminal is so crowded as to warrant ordering a man, thing, or out-of-doors into a snow-storm, or to walk the cold, wet streets. Those officials of the P. R. who are reported to be enjoying the balmy air of Florida—which costs them nothing for the expense of transportation of themselves, their families, and their private cars—well might extend a little of the milk of human kindness to those whose appearance precludes their lounging in hotel lobbies.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

ON ORDER LARGER

THAN EVER BEFORE

NEW YORK, March 22.—According to the American Railway Association, the railroads now have more equipment on order than ever before.

Between Jan. 1, and March 1, carriers placed 25,866 new freight cars in service, while orders had been given for 102,912 additional.

To March 1 the railroads had also placed 589 new locomotives in service, while on that date 1945 locomotives were on order, with deliveries being made daily.

Of 25,866 new freight cars put in service since the first of the year, 11,319 were box cars, 9717 coal cars, 1748 railroad-owned refrigerator cars, and 1394 privately-owned refrigerator cars. Besides these, many other kinds of freight cars have been placed in service.

The 102,912 freight cars ordered March 1 consisted of 49,220 box cars, 35,859 coal cars, 4012 railroad-owned refrigerator cars, and 9147 privately-owned refrigerator cars.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, March 23 (Special)—The tariff rate on imported men's shirts is reduced in a decision just handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers, sustaining a protest of Brokaw Brothers.

The shirts in question were classified by the customs appraising officers as silk wearing apparel and duty levied at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem paragraph 317, tariff act of 1913. The importers contended for classification as cotton wearing apparel, with duty at the rate of only 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 256. This claim is supported in an opinion by Judge Howell.

In another decision just rendered by the customs board the protest is not so successful. In this case, the board finds that certain imported fabrics were properly assessed as being in chief value of silk, at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 318, tariff act of 1913. Claims for a lower rate by Hyndman & Lussner are denied. The Government expert analyzed a sample of the goods and found silk to be in chief value and not cotton as claimed by the importers.

FEDERAL RESERVE

SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The federal reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	March 21, 1923	March 14, 1923
Total gold reserve	\$3,074,301	\$2,678,294
Leg tend nts, silv, etc.	118,323	118,275
Total reserve	3,192,624	2,796,569

Liabilities

	March 21, 1923	March 14, 1923
Sec by gov't oblig	351,861	361,266
All other	278,126	251,773
Bills bgt in open mkt	227,865	225,416
Total bills on hand	867,556	838,475
Member bkt res acct	1,868,475	1,822,714
F R nts in act circ	2,231,487	2,242,902

Ratios of total reserve to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of March 21, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

	Mar. 21, 1923	Mar. 14, 1923	1922
Boston	77.6	73.4	74.2
New York	86.6	82.2	86.7
Philadelphia	68.6	71.0	75.4
Richmond	73.1	75.0	73.4
Atlanta	76.1	72.7	72.3
Chicago	70.7	72.0	72.0
St. Louis	64.1	71.2	75.5
Min			

CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Active Selling Occurs After an Early Display of Strength

Conflicting price movements took place at the opening of today's New York stock market. The main tendency was upward. A revival of heavy buying in the oil group sent Tidewater up 1 1/2 points with the other domestic oils improving fractionally on initial sales.

Keystone Tire and Granby Copper each sold at new high records for the year. Slight heaviness was noted in some of the popular industrial favorites.

Marland Oil, selling ex-dividend 1 per cent, made up its dividend and advanced 1 1/2 points above yesterday's closing price, creating a new high record.

New peak prices also were established by Barnsdall A. up 1 Union Bag & Paper, up 1 and Computing Tabulating & Recording, up 2 1/2.

California Petroleum and Hayes Wheel, each advanced 1/4, and American Ice and United Railways & Investment preferred, each rose 1/8. Mack Truck dropped a point.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Sterling started 1/4 of a cent to \$4.69 1/4, but French francs dropped 12 points to 6.54 cents.

General List Gives Way

Gains of from 1 to 3 1/2 points were registered by public utility shares and some obscure specialties before the list weakened throughout on active selling. The steels, motors, motor accessories, and equipments were depressed 1 to 2 points and Woolworth 3 1/2.

Maintenance of stiff money rates and lack of extended public support encouraged short selling. California Petroleum was subsequently carried up to a parity with the year's high figure and pressure relaxed slightly elsewhere.

Call money opened at 5 1/4 per cent. Marking up of the call money rate to 6 per cent and apprehension of the possible early increase in the Federal Reserve discount rate caused extensive selling after midday in which few stocks escaped losses of a point or more. Bosch Magneto dropped 4 1/2. South Porto Rico Sugar 3 1/2. Manati Sugar 3, and Kresge 2 1/2.

A considerable number of the active shares were quoted 2 or more points below yesterday's final figures.

Bond Prices Mixed

Exceptional strength of Marland Oil Company issues on announcement that the company had contracted for the sale of \$35,000,000 worth of crude oil to the Standard Oil of New Jersey featured the early trading in bonds today, the 7 1/2s and 8s each advancing a point, while the 7 1/2s with warrants and the 8s with warrants were up 6 and 5 points, respectively.

Foreign government obligations continued irregular.

United States Government bonds also were irregular and dull.

Trading in railroad mortgages was mixed. Seaboard Air Line 6s advancing a point and Chicago & Northwestern 7s dropping 1 1/2 points. Punta Alegre Sugar 7s, off 2 points, was the outstanding heavy spot among industrials.

BOSTON CURB

Bagdad Silver	High	Low	Last
Black Hawk	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Boston City	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mont. Corp.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cona. Coppermines	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Crystal	20	20	20
Eureka	20	20	20
First National Cop.	80	80	80
Golden Copper	20	20	20
Gold Road	27	27	27
Gold Deep	12	12	12
Iron Cap	8	8	8
Jerome Verde Dev.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
New Rilla Min.	80	80	80
Paymaster	80	80	80
Ruby Cons.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Shaw	80	80	80
So. States Cons.	80	80	80
St. Miami (Pfd.)	80	80	80
United Verde Copper	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Verde Cons. Extd.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Verde Mines	40	40	40

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Opening	High	Low	Close
May	1.22	1.22 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2
Sept.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
Nov.	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
Dec.	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
Jan.	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
Feb.	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
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July	1.14 1/2	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.14
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VENEZUELA AS OIL PRODUCER MAKES PROGRESS

Country May Ultimately Rival Mexico, but Latter's Resources Still Extensive

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23.—There is talk here that Venezuela may some time succeed Mexico as the principal oil producer for American oil outside the borders of the United States. The remarks of A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in regard to the lessening prospects in Mexico and the increasing flow of oil water may be in part responsible. Also the Venezuelan Government is eager to have American money invested in the development of the oil resources of that country and has issued an official statement to that effect.

Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaza, the Venezuelan Minister to the United States, asserts that the oil industry of his country is on the eve of a great boom. Within the last few weeks drilling operations have been vigorously pushed and have resulted in the broaching of two wells of tremendous producing capacity, the larger of the two having a potential production of 120,000 barrels a day, thus placing rank as the second largest producing well in the world. The other is slightly below the 100,000-barrel mark.

Dr. Arcaza's Views
"Venezuela within a short time will surely rival and quite possibly exceed Mexico as an oil-producing country," Dr. Arcaza declared. "British, American and Venezuelan geologists agreed before drilling was undertaken on an extensive scale that the physical aspects of several districts in Venezuela are such as to indicate the presence of extensive oil deposits. Their survey of the prospects has been proved accurate by the fact that, although comparatively few wells have been sunk, already we can boast of one of the largest producers in the world."

The Minister asserted that American capital is encouraged by his Government to undertake the exploitation of its oil resources.

Mexico Still Pessimistic
It is said at the Mexican Embassy, however, that new oil wells are being developed in such numbers and of such high productivity as to more than offset any losses incurred through reports that flooding with salt water or going dry. Mexican reports were cited to show that, after a temporary decline in production during November and December, new wells brought in in January increased the potential monthly petroleum production of the country by more than 4,000,000 barrels. It is claimed that one of these wells has a potential daily production of more than 200,000 barrels.

Pessimistic reports have been made before, but the oil has continued to flow.

Untapped Fields Huge
Attention is called to the fact that only a small proportion of Mexico's oil resources have been developed. Geologists sent by the Mexican Government and by American petroleum companies have explored much of Mexico for indications of oil and have reported that in many of the Mexican states, far removed from each other, the rock formation and physical aspects are such as to lead to the belief that oil deposits are present.

One report asserts that less than one-twenty-fifth of Mexico's oil-bearing territory has been mapped out and only about one-third of that twenty-fifth has been developed.

The Tampico and Tuxpan districts are expected ultimately to cease producing but the oil already produced in those districts and exported has returned to American investors a considerable portion of their investment and the time is not distant when the entire investment will have been liquidated by accrued profits, it is said.

WHEAT MARKET IRREGULAR AND FINALLY SLUMPS

CHICAGO, March 23.—Wheat averaged a little lower in price today during the early dealings. Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4 cent lower, with May \$1.21 1/2 @ 1.22 and July \$1.16 1/2 @ 1.16 3/4, were followed by a slight rally and then by a downturn all round to well below yesterday's closing level.

After opening 7/8 cent off to a shade advance, May 74 1/2, the corn market hardened a trifle and then underwent a moderate general sag.

Oats opened unchanged to 1/4 cent lower, May 45 1/2, and after a bit of a rally showed a slight loss for all deliveries. Provisions lacked support.

BUSINESS ON LONDON BOARD IS LIGHT TODAY

LONDON, March 23.—There was only a small turnover in securities on the Stock Exchange here today. Oils were well maintained. Home rails were in moderate demand. Dollar descriptions were quiet around previous levels.

Buying for investment helped glided investment issues. Industrials were strong in spots. Rubbers were quiet and mixed. Kaffirs exhibited stability.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, March 23.—The Bank of Germany weekly report (in marks and 000 omitted) compares:

This week	Last week	
Coin	1,474,100	1,074,300,000
Treas. bills	787,781,400,000	733,246,100,000
Bills	2,100,621,000,000	2,034,468,700,000
Treas. bills	3,735,735,000,000	3,516,231,000,000
Advances	11,238,900,000	27,891,300,000
Invest.	1,326,200,000	1,222,400,000
Govt. assets	264,873,500,000	199,504,200,000
Circulation	4,272,511,400,000	3,871,256,300,000
State dep.	297,527,700,000	233,576,000,000
Priv. dep.	1,473,884,700,000	1,738,621,800,000
Other liab.	678,895,700,000	670,183,700,000
Bank rate	12%	12%
Loan to the	12%	12%

*With foreign loans 64,900,000 64,900,000

AMERICAN CAPITAL IS BIG FACTOR IN THE MEXICAN OIL TRADE

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23.—The petroleum industry in Mexico was valued on March 10 at \$1,050,532,484, according to official figures made public here yesterday by Mexican Consul Buelna.

Of this amount, American oil magnates owned \$606,043,239, or 57.7 per cent.

British capital had invested 33.8 per cent of the total; Holland, 6.7 per cent; Mexico 1.1 per cent and France, Spain, Norway and Cuba the remainder, or 0.7 per cent.

REICHSBANK GOLD WILL COVER NEW GERMAN ISSUE

"Dollar Treasury Bills" Are in Effect a Form of Reserve Currency

BERLIN (By Mail).—To secure funds for the regulation of mark exchange the German Government has decided to issue \$50,000,000 "dollar treasury bills" not to be discounted with the Reichsbank.

Subscription books are open till March 24 and subscribed bonds are to be paid before April 15, 1923. The price is par, as the buyer must pay in foreign exchange. The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50 and \$100, and are redeemable April 15, 1926, at 188 per cent in bills on New York or in effective German gold currency at the rate of 4.18 marks to the dollar. The bills will bear 8 per cent interest, for the first time in German state loans.

As the Reichsbank gold reserve will be covered for these bills, they are in effect a new kind of gold currency. There arises the question whether the Government will be able to redeem the \$50,000,000 without recourse to the Reichsbank's gold reserve.

Expect Full Subscription
Undoubtedly the loan will be fully subscribed. German banks have already promised to subscribe 50 per cent, while the Reichsbank, by threatening to curtail credits, may easily place the remainder with industry and trade.

The real will probably not be the interest rate but a great part of the owners of foreign exchanges may be glad to subscribe to the loan.

As it has recently been forbidden to loan money on foreign exchanges, many owners have been compelled to sell them at a low rate to get sufficient paper marks to meet their expenses. If they now have the opportunity to subscribe to the gold loan, they will receive for their foreign exchanges stable bonds, which they can hypothecate at 80 per cent against paper marks at loan bureau.

Here is the great danger of the loan, as by hypothecation, new inflation may arise, which might possibly mean a new issue of 800,000,000 marks of loan bureau notes, calculated at 20,000 marks to the dollar. It is unlikely, however, that the total of the loan will be hypothecated, as the high interest rate will be a great stimulus. There will also be great demand by those who cannot buy foreign exchanges.

Easy to Sell
Subscribers will be able to sell easily at the Bourse, as the second buyer is allowed to pay for them in paper marks at the dollar rate. The principal stimulus for the second and subsequent buyer will be the fact that the bonds are stable in value, thus freeing him from the swings of the paper mark.

This will cause a great demand for the gold treasury bills, while it will stimulate the market for marks. It will result in establishing gold current accounts, gold savings, gold clearings, wages, etc., in internal trade, and a new flight from the paper mark.

Establishment of a gold basis is the first step toward economic sanity. This may result, however, in declaration of German bankruptcy.

FAVORED POSITION OF AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES NOTED

NEW YORK, March 20.—The strength in American oil stocks since Chairman A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil of New Jersey gave his views on the Mexican situation has been pointed out by the decline in Mexican oil production, has been an outstanding feature.

In the present situation only American oil companies are in position to meet increased demand for oil, and the outlook for them is bright.

Production of light oil in Mexico is less than half what it was a year ago, present figures being 1,461,000 barrels a week, compared with 3,569,000 a year ago. Meanwhile the demand for oil has increased and consumption is at a high record. The increased production in United States fields, which is now about 650,000 barrels a day, compared with 350,000 a year ago, showing practically no change.

American companies with properties in the Midcontinent and eastern fields will be favored with higher prices and a market for all the oil they can produce this year.

In contrast to the situation of American oil companies it is pointed out that only one important American-owned company operating in Mexican oil fields pays a dividend.

CALUMET & HECLA'S GAINS
The financial report of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a deficit of \$937,761. This compares with loss of \$1,491,260 in 1921, and loss of \$3,823,743 in 1920.

POWER CONCERN ACQUIRED
ST. JOHN, N. B., March 23.—The New Brunswick Power Company has been taken over by the Federal Light & Traction Company of New York.

WABASH STOCK AT NEW HIGH IS DUE TO IMPROVED OUTLOOK

Lower Operating Ratio and More Traffic Should Enable Road to Make Good Showing

In response to heavy traffic and improving earnings, both present and prospective, Wabash preferred A has been steadily advancing in the market in the last few days, touching a new high for the year Wednesday and Thursday at 33 1/2. This compares with the 1923 low in January of 23 1/2 and with the 1922 high of 35 1/2. Ten days ago the price was under 29.

Small Funded Debt
Under the reorganization of the Wabash in 1916 the total capitalization of the old company was reduced by \$17,200,000 and annual interest charges were reduced by \$2,600,000.

The present company is in the fortunate position of having a small funded debt, being in respect to something like P. & M. Marquette, although Wabash has never developed the earning power which P. & M. Marquette has demonstrated.

The total funded debt including equipment trusts is only a little more than \$72,600,000, compared with \$138,490,000 of preferred and common stock. The funded debt is thus only 34.4 per cent of total capitalization, an exceptionally low ratio.

The capitalization is as follows:

Total bonds	\$63,608,359
15-year eq. trust	9,064,800
Total funded debt	72,673,159
P. & M. non-conv. profit-sharing	\$64,184,400
P. & M. 5% convertible stock	12,759,442
Common stock	61,549,125
Preferred stock	184,092,967
Total capitalization	211,166,126
Per cent bonds	34.4

Dividend Stipulations
The preferred A is entitled to 5 per cent dividends, non-cumulative and after the company has paid in any fiscal year dividends of 5 per cent on both the preferred B and the common stock, the preferred A is entitled to receive at the same rate as the common stock any additional dividends declared in that year. The preferred B is convertible into half preferred A and half common stock.

In the year following reorganization, namely 1916, Wabash actually earned 5 per cent on both classes of preferred stock and \$1.48 a share on the common, but it has never done as well since that, chiefly as a result of the rising costs and dislocations of the war period. Wabash may have this year something more nearly resembling normal operating conditions than it has had at any time since reorganization.

High Operating Rates
In 1922 results were fair but operating expenses consumed an unduly large proportion of gross. Net operating income was \$4,107,421, compared with \$3,863,340 in 1921.

Assuming normal nonoperating income of about \$700,000 in 1922 and fixed charges about \$4,000,000, the apparent surplus after charges was about \$807,400, equivalent to \$1.25 a share on the preferred A stock.

This may be shown as follows:

Gross	\$57,582,496
Operating expenses	48,481,242
Operating ratio	83.3%
Net operating income	4,107,421
Non-op. income (est.)	700,000
Total income	4,807,421
Fixed and other charges (est.)	4,000,000
Surplus after charges	807,421
Equivalent a share on pref. A	1.25

The operating ratio of 83.3 per cent was high and this was in part attributable to the coal and steel strikes. It was, however, considerably lower than in the three preceding years. If Wabash were able to operate at 80 per cent of gross, it could, on a volume of business such as it had in 1922, show a surplus of more than \$2,700,000 after charges.

In December and January, earnings of the road came back strongly, net operating income in December being \$456,239, compared with a deficit of operating income in December being \$132,488 in December, 1921, and a net operating income of \$332,554 in January, contrasting with only \$70,050 in January, 1922.

ALLIED CHEMICAL POSITION BETTER

The annual report of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation after liberal charges and deductions may show around \$8 a share on the 2,143,455 common shares. The balance sheet will be as eminently strong. On Dec. 31, 1922, current assets were \$7,471,150 and current liabilities outside of tax reserve \$8,235,909, a ratio of better than 9 to 1. During 1922 the company paid off the \$11,000,000 floating debt, and it owes nothing to the banks. In 1922 it was credited with earnings money in large quantities and its cash on hand is believed to be the largest since the merger was consummated.

Many of the larger shareholders do not expect an increase in the \$4 dividend rate this year.

RUSSIAN MONEY ORDERS AVAILABLE

Recent investigations made in Soviet Russia by the American Express Company has resulted in the renewal of the company's foreign money orders payable in actual dollars of the United States.

The investigations developed that new banks have been organized and that remittances can now be safely transmitted through the banks and the Soviet Postal Authorities in the form of dollar money orders.

This branch of the company's service has been inoperative for some time because of the unsettled conditions which have existed throughout Russia.

TEXAS' OIL OUTPUT
The gross oil production of the State of Texas for 1922, as shown by tax returns totaled 111,259,690 barrels.

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BUILDING BOOM BENEFITS REALTY

George A. Fuller Co. Has Large Contracts Booked

The George A. Fuller Company, construction subsidiary of the United States Realty & Improvement Company, is understood to have close to \$400,000,000 of uncompleted contracts on its books, compared with a little less than \$28,000,000 Nov. 1, last.

The Fuller Company engages in building projects all over the United States, but particularly east of the Mississippi. It had a big year in 1922, and officials anticipate that 1923 will prove almost more active in the construction line.

J. E. Fuller, vice-president of the George A. Fuller Company, who has just returned from California, says: "I expect this year to be one of the best the George A. Fuller Company ever had. I do not believe that the rise in steel prices is going to check building operations seriously. We are in another inflationary period."

"There is a great scarcity in masons and plasterers all over the country. In the west they have got their labor pretty well settled, and are working in Los Angeles and the blowing up of the Times Building. Los Angeles is building tremendously. You can almost see that city grow over night. I think eventually it will become a manufacturing city and that in a few years it will far outstrip San Francisco."

"In Chicago they have settled with the masons on the basis of \$1.25 an hour, maximum and minimum rate. In Boston they are asking for a \$1.25 minimum wage. They are now getting \$1.12 1/2, as we boosted them from \$1 within a year. There are, however, no serious labor disturbances."

United States Realty will close, on April 30, a year of the largest earnings in its history. It would not be surprising if it showed a balance for the \$18,000,000 common stock, equivalent to nearly \$2 a share. The stock has been placed on a regular 6 per cent dividend basis and there is good reason to expect that stockholders will be in line for some "extras."

GAINS MADE IN FREIGHT LOADINGS

The Illinois Central road reports 102,952 cars loaded in the first 16 days of March, compared with 85,896 a year ago. During the week ended March 17 the northwestern region of Pennsylvania railroad handled 68,414 loaded cars, compared with 62,401 a year ago.

During the first 16 days of March the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific handled 68,987 cars, compared with 63,770 a year ago. The Chicago & North Western reported 108,598 loaded cars handled during the first 19 days of March, compared with 92,978 a year ago.

CALIFORNIA OIL CONCERN'S PROFITS

The California Petroleum Company will report record gross and net earnings for 1922. It is expected, with net profits of \$3,655,593 after charges which, after 7 per cent on preferred, is equal to \$16.72 on the \$14,877,006 common stock.

Gross earnings of \$11,835,759 for 1922 will show an increase of \$4,372,184 over \$7,463,575 in 1921, and net profits of \$3,655,593 after charges of \$8,180,166 over \$4,812,983 in 1921. Sales were 7,378,146 barrels netting \$10,885,352, compared with 4,071,181 barrels for \$7,056,107 in 1921.

DIVIDENDS

American Rolling Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable April 16 to stock of record March 22.

Directors of the National Shawmut Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 cents on the common stock of record March 22.

Moon Motor Car Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common shares. In the previous quarter the regular payment was 37 1/2 cents and an annual dividend was paid.

General Refractories Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

Transue & Williams declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 6.

Diamond Drill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Precor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 24.

British Empire Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred B, payable May 1 to stock of record April 13.

Commercial Security National Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 28.

New England Fuel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 2 to stock of record March 28.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Corden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common stock payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

York Railways declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents on the common, 5 and 6 1/2 cents on the preferred, payable April 30 to stock of record April 20.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL EARNINGS BETTER

Improvement in Both Prices and Volume of Business in Recent Months

On gross sales of \$131,866,111 last year the Bethlehem Steel Company showed an operating profit of \$16,908,941, the net to gross ratio being 12.8 per cent in view of low prices for steel products in 1922, this ratio of profits is surprisingly good, comparing with 14.7 per cent in 1921 and exceeding 12.7 per cent in 1920 and 12.5 per cent in 1919.

After all deductions Bethlehem showed a balance last year equal to \$1.14 a share on the \$82,470,500 common stock of both classes outstanding at the year's close. It is a safe assumption that its ability to show any balance for common was due to the improvement in both prices and volume of business in last few months of the year. This improvement has continued progressively to date, and there is no question that Bethlehem at present is making profits well above all dividend requirements.

During the year Bethlehem increased its ship repair work facilities by the purchase of the Simpson's Patent Dry Dock Company at Boston. This gives it repair docks at two of the most important ports on the eastern seaboard, the other being Baltimore. The ship repair business is a profitable one. Profits from this branch alone are sufficient to yield a good return on Bethlehem's entire investment in shipbuilding and repair plants. This investment, probably does not exceed one-twelfth of its entire property account of \$304,205,071.

Bethlehem recently sold \$26,000,000 5 1/2 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds to meet the maturity April 1 of \$10,862,000 Lackawanna Steel bonds, and the unconverted portion of its 7 per cent serial notes, of which \$11,767,000 were outstanding at the close of the year.

Since the bonds were sold a considerable amount of serial notes have been exchanged for the 30-year sinking fund \$5 under terms of the issue. Consequently the unused balance of the proceeds of the bond sale will be added to the working capital.

Through the sale of these bonds, Bethlehem will actually make a small annual saving in interest charges.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR'S AFFAIRS IN GOOD ORDER

The American Beet Sugar Company expects to make about \$6 a share for its \$15,000,000 common stock (\$100 par value) after dividends of \$5,000,000 6 per cent preferred are paid. The fiscal year ends March 31. There are no bonds outstanding, and bank loans of \$241,504,000 as of March 31, 1922, have been paid.

Preliminary estimates were about \$3 a share, but the recent rise in sugar prices, and the sale of a larger amount of this crop than at one time was contemplated, have increased earnings. The carry-over will probably be less than 300,000 bags, compared with 410,000 last year.

Indications point to cash holdings of more than \$2,000,000 when the fiscal year ends. The company's \$750,218 of Liberty bonds have been sold.

American Beet Sugar was one of the few sugar companies that came through deflation without having to finance. Capitalization has not been changed since 1919.

The company owns more than 27,000 acres in California, Colorado, and Nebraska. Near Chino, California, are nearly 4500 acres not necessary to the company's beet supply. They are estimated to be worth \$50,000,000.

The concern's capitalization is selling in the market for less than \$12,000,000. The non-cumulative 6 per cent preferred is quoted about 76-80 and common is about 47. The common has not failed to cross 50 in any year, except one, for the last 10 years. In 1913 it sold as high as 77.

TEXTILE WAGES RAISED

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 23.—Woolen and worsted weaving mills here announce a 12 1/2 per cent increase, effective April 15 in line with the American Woolen Company's action.

COTTON WEAVING RESTRICTION

LONDON, March 21.—It is proposed to organize a restriction on the output of the weaving section of the Lancashire cotton industry, affecting 800,000 looms and 300,000 operatives.

Standard Oils

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AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE'S GOOD YEAR

Earns \$9.60 a Share on Common Compared With \$4.41 in 1921

The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company's report for the year 1922 shows a net profit of \$2,120,539, equivalent to \$9.60 a share on the outstanding 151,238 shares of no par common stock, compared with net profits of \$1,320,271 in 1921, or \$4.41 a share.

The income account of the company as compared with the previous year follows:

Net profit	\$2,120,539	\$1,320,271
Interest	2,120,539	1,320,271
Net increase	2,120,539	1,320,271
Sub. conv. div.	214	110
Preferred dividends	687	664,024
Common dividends	630,496	609,401
Surplus	482,103	46,756

The company's balance sheet disclosed total assets of \$25,172,734, of which cash amounted to \$1,411,756, accounts receivable \$3,819,463, and notes and mortgages receivable \$1,021,314. The plant and equipment account was carried at \$4,829,261. Among the liabilities were accounts payable \$1,333,929, and contingent reserves \$754,701. Federal taxes were \$529,922, and the surplus \$5,171,152.

In his remarks to stockholders President Joseph B. Terbell said: "The year 1922 showed continued improvement throughout, and in the latter part of the year plants were being operated at capacity. This condition continues, and unless there is an unexpected change in general business conditions, profits for the current year should equal those of last."

NO DROP IN STEEL WORKING CAPITAL DESPITE DEFICIT

United States Steel Corporation's annual report shows \$29,571,662 spent for new construction in 1922. In addition bonded debt was reduced \$1,245,000. On top of this was a deficit of \$10,981,846. These three items total \$41,677,508.

One could arrive at the conclusion that United States Steel's excess current assets would show a shrinkage corresponding with the bond reduction, money spent for new construction and the deficit represented. On the contrary, working capital is practically the same as a year ago and cash holdings larger by \$12,424,555.

Excess current assets, including sinking and reserve fund, on Dec. 31 last were \$536,271,248, compared with \$536,785,243 on Dec. 31, 1921.

Steel transferred from current assets to sinking fund and reserve \$75,000,000 United States Liberty bonds, but this is a mere bookkeeping operation and in no way affects liquid assets.

That the corporation is continuing the policy of conservatism in respect to inventories is evident from the fact that the valuation of that item Dec. 31, 1922, was \$220,707,000, compared with \$241,504,000 Dec. 31, 1921.

Net earnings in the current quarter will be sufficient to meet all depreciation and dividends and there will remain a balance of several million dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS ALL STATES IN TEXTILE MILLS

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23.—North Carolina has more textile mills than any state in the Union, according to M. L. Shipman, state commissioner of labor, who announced today that the latest figures, showing 383 cotton mills in the State, gave it a rank higher than Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, however, still holds first place in the total value of textile products manufactured, he said, with North Carolina second.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
CHICAGO, March 23.—It is announced officially that operations of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. for 1922 showed a surplus of \$187,00

GERMANS CHARGE DISCRIMINATION

Law of Nostification Compels Headquarters of Businesses to Be Located in Czechoslovakia

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 26.—The German population of the Central European Succession States, finding that their favorite scheme for the incorporation of Austria within German territory is becoming more and more hopeless, are beginning to raise once more the cry that German industries have been unfairly penalized by the laws of the states in which they found themselves at the end of the war.

Their chief attacks are directed at Czechoslovakia. In the years before the war many enterprises were established in Bohemia with German capital, and in many cases these enterprises were merely branches of the big houses whose headquarters were in Germany. It must not be forgotten that the Skoda works, which rivaled Essen in size and importance before the war, are situated at Pilsen in Bohemia. With the fall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy these works and enterprises found themselves on the territory of a state hostile to German aspirations, and their owners complain that they have been unfairly dealt with by the Czechoslovak Government.

2,000,000 Germans in Bohemia
The German minority in Czechoslovakia is a considerable one. In Bohemia alone, according to the census of 1921, there were just over 2,000,000 Germans, and there are many industrial districts in which the Germans are in a majority of 90 per cent. That this is so is due to the fact that to leave these districts in Austria territory would have meant the drawing of an impossible frontier.

The difficulty is therefore of some magnitude. The Czechoslovak Government attempted to deal with the anomalous position of German factories and works by means of what is known as the law of nostrification. The law only applies to those enterprises operating in Czechoslovakia whose headquarters are on territories which formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

By this law all such enterprises are compelled, within a reasonable time, to transfer their headquarters to Czechoslovak soil. By headquarters is meant their technical and commercial centers and offices, the brain of the concern, in fact. They must also provide facilities for Czechoslovak subjects to acquire a share in the control of the business. The boards of directors must carry a majority of Czechoslovak citizens, and the necessary quorum must be that prescribed by Czechoslovak law. Further, all members of the board or of any similar body must be permanently domiciled within the Republic.

Agreement With Austria
An agreement has been reached with the Republic of Austria on the subject of this "nostrification," and arrangements have been made for simplifying the process in the case of enterprises whose headquarters are now on Austrian soil.

The conditions with regard to enterprises operating in Slovakia and Ruthenia whose headquarters are on Hungarian soil are not so favorable. Up to the present it has not been found possible to conclude a similar agreement with Hungary, owing to the reluctance of the Hungarian Government to abandon these useful footholds on Czechoslovak territory.

It should be mentioned that these arrangements are in accordance with the provisions of the treaties of St. Germain and of Trianon.

KING HUSSEIN ASKS LEADERSHIP OF GREAT ARAB CONFEDERATION

Territory Would Include Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the States of the Arabian Peninsula

By LEONARD STEIN
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An interesting visitor has just arrived in London in the person of Dr. Najj al-Husseini, the envoy of King Hussein of the Hedjaz. Dr. Najj was King Hussein's representative at the Lausanne Conference. Dr. Najj took advantage of the conference to press upon Lord Curzon King Hussein's demand for the fulfillment of the promises alleged to have been made to him when he entered the war in 1916. King Hussein recalled the terms of the telegram received through the British agent at Jeddah, in which Great Britain and its allies promised to support the Arabs in their efforts to build up an Arab empire based on Moslem religious law. Lord Curzon confined himself to the assurance that Great Britain would endeavor to preserve the independence of the Arabs vis-à-vis the Turks.

Ambitions of King Hussein
Before the war King Hussein was Sheriff of Mecca. When, however, he entered the war as an ally of Great Britain and its associates, he took to himself the title of "King of the Arabs" and saw himself at the head of an Arab empire.

But Great Britain did not undertake to create an Arab empire. It promised only to encourage and assist the Arabs in building up such an empire for themselves. Nor was any undertaking given that if an Arab empire emerged it should be under the control of King Hussein. All that was declared was that if the Arabs vindicated their independence, Great Britain and her allies would recognize and support it.

Women's Guild of Empire Opposes Work of Communist Sunday Schools

Mrs. Drummond Tells of Necessity for Women Workers to Aid in Counteracting Effects of Pernicious Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 27.—Speaking of her work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Drummond said that the formation of the Guild was the outcome of her realization that there were many disputes among men that women could help to settle better than men. As an instance she told of a miner's strike in a Scottish town. On arriving at this place Mrs. Drummond went to ask the provost for leave to address the men. He told her she would probably be killed, and would take no responsibility. She therefore hired a lorry to go to the pits, and after talking to the men the strike was called off. When the provost asked how she did it, she said it was by bringing a little love to bear. The motto of the Guild might be said to be "Unity and Brotherhood Love."

People do not realize, said Mrs. Drummond, the extent to which the Communist movement is making way in Great Britain. How many people, she asked, know that the Mr. Harrison who used to talk at Labor meetings and Livinoff, the Russian Communist, are one and the same man? Mrs. Drummond felt sure, she said, that if only people would wake up to the recognition of the so-called proletarian Sunday schools that were springing up and in which children were imbued with class hatred and

were taught that God is a myth they would be glad to aid in countering this work. Asked what form this work would take, Mrs. Drummond said that she wanted workers who would go into quarters where Communist teaching was openly practiced, and through the mothers get the children to come to dancing, and little theatrical plays. In Scotland, she said, in six counties she had about 80 children in each and the same number in three of the South Wales valleys. At first these children were dour, morose and suspicious, and the mothers at any affection being displayed toward them. In six weeks they were transformed.

Great opposition was shown to the work of the Guild by the Communists, said Mrs. Drummond. They even fostered this opposition through the Labor members of the Orthodox Church. This, she said, was solely due to fear. Labor was often afraid of the men who had constituted themselves masters.

Asked whether she found difficulty in getting workers, Mrs. Drummond said she often wondered where all the women were. They were all gone to work. They were to be had in their thousands for every description of work, but now a terrible apathy seemed to have settled on them. It was this apathy that the Women's Guild of Empire wanted to dispense.

VICTORIAN COAL TO FURNISH POWER

Immense Deposit of Brown Coal Will Be Utilized at Morwell

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26.—H. S. W. Lawson, Prime Minister of Victoria, is paying his first visit to England, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor gave some very interesting facts about the State of Victoria.

An Australian born, the son of a Presbyterian minister of Victoria, Mr. Lawson was trained for the law, but has been in politics since the age of 24, and for 23 years has been the member for the same constituency, Castlemaine.

Asked how he viewed conditions in his State, Mr. Lawson gave figures which speak for themselves. Their loan indebtedness he said, was £109,000,000, of which £67,000,000 was held in Melbourne by Australian investors, the remainder in London.

Speaking of immigration, Mr. Lawson said that, like the other states, they welcomed the good immigrant and did all they could to assist him. Their present influx was at the rate of about 10,000 yearly.

In reply to a question about the big electric power scheme at Morwell, which is just over 100 miles from Melbourne, Mr. Lawson said this was made possible by the wonderful deposits of brown coal which have been discovered and which were all state property. Morwell was right on the richest part. Photographs were seen by The Christian Science Monitor representative, which showed an overburden of 22 feet removed, below which came the coal, at this point 130 feet in thickness. The largest seam has been proved to a thickness of 265 feet. One tested square mile has been estimated to contain enough coal to operate an electric power house with an annual capacity of 100,000 kilowatts for 150 years.

For these works, Mr. Lawson added, some £800,000 worth of machinery had been ordered from England, and the supply of electricity would probably begin in 1924. The scheme as at present planned would run into about £5,000,000.

OPTIMISM SHOWS IN LEAGUE REPORT

United States and United Kingdom Have Surplus, and Financial Amelioration Is General

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The League of Nations information department in London states that the economic and financial committee of the League of Nations is about to publish the results of its labors. The main note of these volumes is rather more optimistic than that which is generally being sounded at the moment.

The United States and the United Kingdom alone show any considerable surplus for the reduction of the public debt. The increase in the public debt in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan is almost entirely due to capital expenditure on roads, the current expenditure of Norway, Holland, Switzerland and India shows improvement.

As regards France, Belgium, and Italy, the expenditure for reconstruction in areas devastated during the war has played a large role. About half the total expenditure of France is charged to the budget of expenditure, recoverable under the terms of the Peace Treaty. Austria has been enabled to abstain from printing new paper money to meet the needs of the floating debt more than four times as great at the end of the year as at the beginning.

With reference to the cost of living, subsidies for the purpose of lowering prices were abolished entirely in 1921 in France, the United Kingdom, and South Africa, and in 1922 in Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland. Various systems of insurance have been attempted under which contributions are made in varying proportions by the State, the employers, and the employees, or by one of the two last mentioned parties.

Different forms of capital levy have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy. Only in the United States is there a lower debt than in 1919; but the reduction has been counterbalanced by an increase in the total debt, owing to conversion of short term debts into funded debt of higher nominal value. In all countries in which the note circulation has not tended to increase, the rate of interest has been raised during the period under review. There has been a reduction in note circulation since the end of 1919 in 14 out of 21 countries. There has been a fall in prices in 17 out of the 21 countries, and a rise in 3, namely, in Bulgaria, Germany, and Poland. In Italy the movement has been, and continues to be, irregular.

The reduction in note circulation has, in practically all cases, been appreciably less rapid and less violent than that of prices. The increase in the note circulation has continued, though with varying degrees of rapidity in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Yugoslavia. But these eight states constitute an exception to the general rule, and in the majority of countries there has been an absolute reduction in the total quantity of notes, while in the case of Austria, the increase has since been finally stopped.

TERCENTENARY HELD AT HERIOT'S SCHOOL

EDINBURGH, March 3 (Special Correspondence)

The tercentenary celebration in connection with the founder of George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, were taken part in by the former and present pupils of the school and by the teachers and governors of the trust. A commemorative service was held in the historic church of St. Giles, and was attended by the Lord Provost of the city and by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. George Heriot, a prominent merchant in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Fortunes of Nigel," was jeweler to King James VI and a wealthy man. He left a sum of £23,000 for the education and upkeep of poor, fatherless children of burghers of the city of Edinburgh. Heriot was a great pioneer in education in Scotland and many a home in the country has, during the past 300 years, had good reason to bless his kindly thoughtfulness and generosity. As the Royal Jeweler, Heriot followed his master to London soon after the union of the English and Scottish crowns, 1603.

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RAIN VANQUISHES AFRICAN DROUGHT

Orange Free State, Since Jan. 1,
Gets Most Bountiful Rainfall
in Over 40 Years

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The Orange Free State has had the most bountiful rainfall experienced for over 40 years. Eleven inches have been registered since January, three more than the total fall in 1922.

The value of such a rainfall to irrigation schemes is illustrated by the fact that the Kaffir River dam, completed last October, was not expected to be filled before 1925. It is, however, overflowing and is capable of irrigating 6000 acres, even should there be no rain for the next three years—a most unlikely event. Everywhere in the Free State "record" crops are anticipated.

Incessant drought is the greatest enemy that has to be fought year after year in South Africa. Months and months of scorching sunshine dry up the river beds and suck all the moisture from the soil. The river bed resembles a trench dug in the desert—hot caked sand, with the dry silt from the last flood spread thickly over the surface of the land on either bank.

Professor Schwarz, professor of geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, speaking of drought, said:

Drought Severe

In 1919, drought meant a loss of £16,000,000 to South Africa, and nearly the whole of it affected the Cape Province. This year it is quite as severe, and again it is Cape Province that is the chief sufferer. On the other hand, the Transvaal still has a little rain, and all the big developments are taking place in the Eastern Transvaal. The whole center of gravity in the Union is going up northward, following the rain. Actually, we have 1,500,000 whites in the Union, and half of these are children under 21 years of age. Some 70 per cent are growing up without any prospect of earning a livelihood. The country, but we must do something to go to the root of the evil and cure these droughts.

Pressed regarding the position of the "poor whites," professor Schwarz made the disconcerting statement that there were children in parts of the Cape Province who never had a stitch of clothing on their bodies, and that there were white men who were subsisting on prickly pears and any cast-away mutton they might pick up. These were people bearing historic Cape names and included both Dutch and English. Professor Schwarz continued:

People Drift to Towns

The Government is spending £450,000 this year in order to feed these people. They have settlements for them and huts are being built to house them. It is a scheme that will certainly help the people, but will not eradicate the cause of the evil. Many children as possible are absorbed into the industrial schools, young, bright children, amenable to discipline; but when they are discharged from these institutions as saddlers, blacksmiths, shoemakers and tailors, they drift into the towns and soon become a charge on the community.

'SHAKESPEARE HUT' TO BE DEMOLISHED

Indian Students in London Will
Have to Find New Home

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3.—The Rockefeller Institute for Hygienic Research on the corner site behind the British Museum in Bloomsbury will entail the demolition of the Shakespeare Hut, famous during the war, will cause regret to many.

This will affect the Indian students in London who have used it for their hostel. The hostel is indeed a "little India" in the heart of London. Not even in India itself could so representative a people bearing historic names making up the people of India be met with. During three years 1200 students, men and women, have passed through its membership book, and 800 still remain on it.

Here at lunch recently, Mr. Rungnadh, the Warden, who took a four years sociological course at Chicago not long since, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor men and women medical students, students of natural science, students of literature. "Whereas in the past medicine still recently occupied nearly all Indians coming to England," said Mr. Rungnadh, "they are now taking a more varied selection of vocations. These include engineering, scientific agriculture, and railway management."

Solid lectures and debates fill a full evening and Sunday program throughout each month, but the lighter side of the work, for all of which the Indian National Y. M. C. A. is responsible, is not neglected. At Christmas they entertained parties of children from London's East End, and the students have just started a "Lascars' Welfare Committee to work among the Indian seamen at the London docks."

A strong appeal, headed by Lord Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy of India, has been issued, asking co-operation with the Indians in providing themselves with a new home. They hope to get premises next to University College.

Jews Publish Labor Daily
JERUSALEM, Feb. 27.—The conference of the Jewish Labor Organization in Palestine held at Tel-Aviv decided to join the Amsterdam International. It also adopted a resolution in support of the Jewish agricultural suburbs and decided that steps should be taken for the publication of a Labor daily newspaper in Palestine. Among the resolutions one was adopted which provides for special delegations to be sent abroad in order to organize a great movement for Palestine. Another protested against the immigration restrictions in Palestine.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Radio "Station WDAF, The Drake Hotel, Chicago," is maintained on the eleventh floor, and is one of the sights of the city. Concerts broadcast from WDAF have been picked up all over the United States, and have gone as far south as the West Indies, as far north as the wilds of Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and have been carried clear across the Atlantic by the steamship Berengaria on a recent voyage.

If you have a radio—tune in! You'll particularly enjoy the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights' programs, and The Drake Ensemble Orchestra on Sunday evenings.

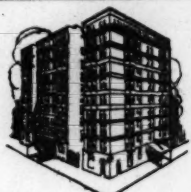
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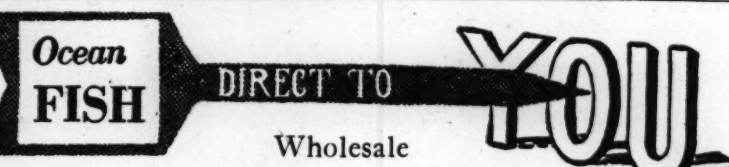
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SHATTUCK & JONES, Incorporated
Boston, Mass.

EMIR ABDULLA'S ADVISER RESIGNS

Ruler of Transjordan Loses
Services of Able Coadjutor

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Much discussion has been caused locally by the resignation of Rida Pasha el Rikabi, Chief Adviser to the Emir Abdulla, ruler of Transjordan. Rida Pasha returned from London, where he had been negotiating with the Colonial Office, only a few weeks ago, and, as his negotiations were understood to have been successful, much surprise was expressed at his suddenly resigning.

Rikabi Pasha, held the rank of Ferik (General) in the Turkish Army, was appointed Military Governor of Damascus when it was captured by the British and Arab forces in 1918 and was afterward closely associated with the Feisal régime in Syria until the Emir Feisal was deposed by the French.

In an interview Rikabi Pasha stated that his reasons for leaving the Transjordanian Government were that he did not consider the administration of that country was being properly conducted. The Government's income is much less than it should be, owing to the difficulty in a country very largely inhabited by Bedouin, of getting in taxes which are nominally levied.

Transjordan, said Rikabi Pasha, is in a far more settled condition than used to be the case, but it lacks much in roads, schools and most of the other amenities of civilization. Difficulties arose regarding Transjor-

dania's share in Palestinian customs duties, and Rikabi Pasha resigned.

As regarded the future of the country, Rikabi Pasha considered it would be able to pay its way in three or four years, provided that it were settled, roads, schools and other civilized amenities provided, and, above all, the Government's authority asserted. To do all those things a loan from the British Government would be necessary, and the Colonial Office had favorably considered Rikabi Pasha's proposals in that connection. But, since he could not see eye to eye with the local British representatives, he thought it best to resign.

LIQUOR MAY BE LABELED "POISON"

Special from Monitor Bureau

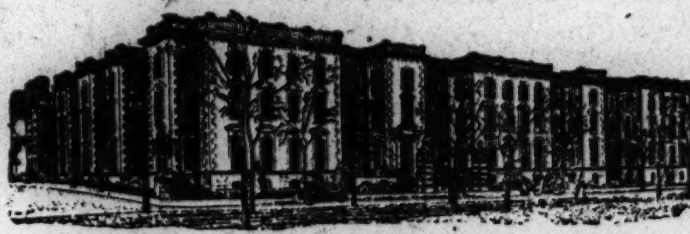
LONDON, March 3.—Edwin Scrymgeour, the prohibitionist member for Dundee, having been fortunate in the ballot for members' private bills, is bringing in his bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. When acquired for medicinal purposes the bill provides that alcohol shall be supplied in bottles labeled as "Poison" by qualified medical practitioners or registered chemists, and then only on receipt of a medical certificate giving the maximum quantity to be supplied.

Penalties are proposed varying from fines of £25 to £100, or imprisonment for one to six months, for first offenses. A second conviction would entail imprisonment with hard labor from three to 12 months without the option of a fine; a third conviction would mean penal servitude from one to five years.

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\$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$10.50, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

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INDOOR SEASON RECORD BREAKER

American Athletes Make 18
World's Marks With J. W.
Ray the Best Performer

NEW YORK, March 23 (By The Associated Press)—The indoor track and field season in the east, viewed by experts as the greatest in athletic history, has come to a close with 18 new world's records on the books, while numerous others have been equaled.

Standing out in brilliant relief is the showing of J. W. Ray, who established six new world's marks for distances varying from 144 miles to 5000 meters and sided in the breaking of a seventh by an Illinois Athletic Club relay team.

The brilliant Chicagoan's performances in the east during the past few months are without a parallel in athletic annals and stamp him among the greatest American distance runners of all time.

Ray began his eastern invasion by lowering his own record for the mile and a half to 6m. 41.4-5s. at the Millrose A. A. meet in New York. He followed with victories in two races at 5000 meters in New York and Boston, and on Feb. 10, at the Wilco A. A. games in Brooklyn, shattered three world's marks and established a fourth in a two-mile race, which he finished in 9m. 3-5s. The other marks were: 7m. 59.4-5s. for 1 1/2 miles; 3m. 31.1-5s. for 2000 meters; and 3m. 34.3-5s. for 1 3/4 miles.

Among others Ray vanquished William Ritola, Finnish-American Athletic Club distance star, in the Wilco race and out of this meeting gave one of the keenest rivalries of the season. Ray finished with a decisive edge on his rival, winning three out of five races, one of which went to Ritola as the result of a handicap, but both turned in scintillating performances.

The only real defeat Ray sustained was in a three-mile race against Ritola, the latter winning by a scant few feet and setting a world's record of 14m. 15.4-5s. at the Knights of Columbus meet here Feb. 28. A week later, Ray decisively defeated Ritola over a 5000-meter course in the world's record time of 14m. 54s., eclipsing the mark of 15m. 11-5s. which Ritola had established but two weeks previously.

The 1 1/2-mile relay record which Ray helped the Illinois A. C. to shatter was set at the senior A. A. U. championships in Buffalo, Feb. 17, Ray broke the tape for his team in 7m. 35.2-5s., beating the indoor mark of 7m. 38.2-5s. and the outdoor figure of 7m. 42.2-5s.

The two-mile record established by Ray and the three-mile mark set by Ritola stood out as the most brilliant performances of the season. Ray broke the tape for his team in 7m. 35.2-5s., beating the indoor mark of 7m. 38.2-5s. and the outdoor figure of 7m. 42.2-5s.

Ritola added another record performance to his credit at four miles, covering the distance in 19m. 27.4-5s., bettering G. V. Bonham's mark of 19m. 39.4-5s. set in 1910, and Kolehmainen's outdoor mark of 20m. 2s., made in 1913.

Loren Murchison's feat in lowering to 6-1.5s. the record for the 60-yard dash which stood at 6-2.5s. since 1882, when it was established by L. E. Myers, ranked among the most brilliant performances of the season. H. B. Lever, University of Pennsylvania flier, topped another sprint record which had stood for 20 years when he dashed 70 yards in 7.1s. at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor championships meet, slicing 1/10s. from the mark first set by W. A. Schick in 1903.

R. W. Landon, of the New York A. C., and L. T. Brown, Dartmouth captain, and former record-holder, shared honors in the running high jump when both leaped to a new mark of 6ft. 5 1/2 in. at the Millrose meet.

The record for the 100-yard hurdles fell before H. Meyer, Rutgers star, who covered the distance in 11.9s., beating the mark of 12.1-5s. made by J. S. Hill, at Baltimore, in 1907. Carl Christensen, unheralded Swedish hurdler, established a new record of 6s. for the 45-yard hurdles in the annual Boston Athletic Association games, a mark which also equaled the outdoor record.

J. J. Connolly, star Georgetown University runner, gained credit for his first world's record when he ran two thirds of a mile in 2m. 43.3-5s. at the Millrose meet, while R. G. Hills, Princeton University, displaced the 16-pound shotput record held by P. J. McDonald, when he hurled the leaden ball 48ft. 9 in.

Women tracksters, more conspicuous than ever before by the untold weight of new records, Miss Marion McCarty lowering her own mark for the 50-yard dash to 6 1/2 s., while Miss Camella Sable, Newark star, reduced her own record for the 60-yard low hurdles to 9s.

SPRINGFIELD PLAYS PARIS TEAM TODAY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 23.—With Youngstown and the army team from Fort Monroe, Va., eliminated from the International Young Men's Christian Association basketball tournament, four teams were to play this afternoon to decide which pair would meet Toronto and Detroit, winners of last night's games.

Cincinnati will meet Sunbury today and the Springfield (Mass.) team, a favorite in the tournament, will play Paris, Ky. The winners will meet Toronto and Detroit tomorrow.

The scores in last night's opening round were: Detroit 37, Youngstown 29; Toronto 48, Fort Monroe 30.

NEW YORK WINS EASILY
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 23.—The New York Giants had no difficulty in disposing of the San Antonio team in their exhibition baseball game here today, 18 to 5. Waiberg and Webb, two recent pitchers, were in the box for the winners and allowed only five hits.

New York made 14 hits.

Handball Tourney in the Semifinals

Haedje Meets Murray in Chief
Match of Championship

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23 (Special)—The semifinals in the national handball tournament, determined yesterday as a result of fourth-round victories, who will meet today are J. R. Murray, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Dr. Carl Haedje, St. Paul Athletic Club; Maynard Lawwell, Los Angeles Athletic Club; and Joseph Bathe, Detroit Athletic Club. The first two will meet in the first of the semifinal matches and the veteran St. Paul player is slightly favored to win although the form displayed by Murray in his games thus far has marked him as one of the most dangerous opponents Haedje will have to face.

Should the latter win it appears he will also be victorious in the finals, as the other two semifinalists have not measured up to quite the same high level of playing quality.

Haedje was pressed harder in his match yesterday with Jack Donovan of San Francisco than at any other time this week. Although winning in straight games each was hard fought and full of thrills Haedje's superior shrewdness and change of pace, bringing him the victories. The Murray-Albert Hobelman match was in many respects the finest of the tournament thus far. The California player got off to a bad start, giving his Baltimore opponent the first game, 21 to 15, but Murray came right back with two successive victories, which were marked by spectacular kills, gets and passes by both players.

In the doubles class the semifinals will bring together the Max Gold and A. D. Schauer pair of Los Angeles, looked upon as easy winners, and J. J. Ahern and R. P. Neinhauer of St. Paul, who advanced today through a default. The coast stars appear to be likely champions, and will undoubtedly contend for that honor against P. J. McDonough and Daniel Shea of New York, who meet Joseph Bathe and R. A. Serenber, Detroit, in the other semifinal. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HANDBALL SINGLES—Fourth Round
J. R. Murray, San Francisco, defeated Albert Hobelman, Baltimore, 15-21, 21-4, 21-15.

Dr. Carl Haedje, St. Paul, defeated Jack Donovan, San Francisco, 21-17, 21-19, 21-15.

Maynard Lawwell, Los Angeles, defeated Lane McMillan, San Francisco, 21-19, 14-21, 21-14.

Joseph Bathe, Detroit, defeated Lawrence Rothenberg, Detroit, 21-5, 21-7.

DOUBLES—Fourth Round
J. J. Ahern and R. P. Neinhauer, St. Paul, defeated J. R. Murray and Jack Donovan, San Francisco, by default.

Max Gold and A. D. Schauer, Los Angeles, defeated S. Seiver and Edward Kemper, Cleveland, 21-18, 21-18.

Joseph Bathe and R. A. Serenber, Detroit, defeated W. Kannan and Cunningham, St. Louis, 21-17, 21-18.

P. J. McDonough and Daniel Shea, New York, defeated Frank W. Johnson and Hugo Schumacher, St. Paul, 21-5, 21-11.

BROWN MATMEN
WIN N. E. TITLE

M. I. T., Last Year's Wrestling
Champions, Placed Second

Brown University's wrestling team was an easy winner last night at the annual Intercollegiate wrestling championships held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gymnasium. The visitors from Providence wrestled the mat title from Technology, last year's winner, with a total of 13 points. The Engineers finished second with 13 points. Harvard, who placed third, won the greatest number of men for the finals, made only 11, while Dartmouth finished with eight to her credit.

Three of the seven individual titles went to Brown. L. C. Brightman, Capt. T. B. Dustin and R. H. Spellman, respectively, the 125, 145 and 175-pound champions. H. J. Bruner, of Technology, and Capt. F. R. Hereford, also of the Engineers, were responsible for 11 of the local team's total of 13 points. Bruner won the 115-pound final bout from Milton Krook of Harvard by fall. Hereford contributed another five points when he scored the quickest victory of the tournament, clamping W. R. Bauman of Dartmouth for a fall in less than four minutes. The unlimited weight crown went to James Oberlander of Dartmouth, but only after an overtime period with W. L. Hoag of Harvard.

Capt. H. J. Freedman of Harvard was responsible for the only defeat given to a Brown finalist. He met S. K. Dickinson of the Bruins and gained a referee's decision.

The bout between James Oberlander of Dartmouth and W. T. Hoag of Harvard for the unlimited weight crown, was one of the most interesting of the long program. Both were anxious for a fall, and, as a result, they put up one of the fastest exhibitions of the evening. There was no advantage on either side when the 12 minutes were over, so another round was ordered by the referee. In the extra period the Green representative won a narrow decision. The summary:

115-Pound Class—H. J. Bruner, Tech., defeated Milton Krook, Harvard, in 3m. 37s.; Krook won decision from L. T. Brown, Dartmouth.

125-Pound Class—L. C. Brightman, Brown, threw L. B. Smith, Harvard, in 10m. 15s.; Smith won decision from W. D. Norwood, Technology.

145-Pound Class—J. Freedman, Harvard, won decision from S. K. Dickinson, Brown; Dickinson won decision from J. E. Henrietta, Dartmouth.

175-Pound Class—T. B. Dustin, Brown, won decision from George Korelitz, Harvard; P. A. Borgum, Dartmouth, won decision from Korelitz.

Unlimited Class—James Oberlander, Dartmouth, defeated W. T. Hoag, Harvard; Hoag won decision from Parkman Saywood of Brown.

R. W. McKinley is RE-ELECTED
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.—For a fourth term R. W. McKinley, a former commissioner of Cook County, was yesterday re-elected president of the Cook County Municipal Golf Association, which includes in its territory the city of Chicago. It is the controlling body of the public parks links, of which there are close to a dozen in Chicago and vicinity.

TORONTO GRANITES EARN RIGHT TO PLAY U. S. CHAMPIONS

Defeat Saskatchewan, 5 to 1, and Win the Allan Cup
for Second Successive Year

CANADIAN AMATEUR HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING (Final Round)

Team	W.	L.	T.	For	Against	P.C.
Toronto Granites	2	0	11	3	1,000	1.000
Un. Saskatchewan	0	2	11	1	1,000	1.000

WINNIPEG, Man., March 23 (Special)—The Toronto Granites, eastern champions, last night won the Allan Cup, emblematic of the Canadian amateur hockey championship, for the second successive year, by defeating the University of Saskatchewan, western champions, 5 to 1, and thereby

clip all night and was one of the best men on the ice.

Through the team work of the Granites was a bright feature of the play. It was not through fast combination that they acquired results. It was through their ability to bore in on the Saskatchewan net and poke in the puck as it bounded off Hay's pads, that they rolled up a four-goal advantage.

Hefferman was the shining light of the varsity attack and lashed many bulletlike drives at Cameron and Collette, most of which were from outside of the defense. Broadfoot

played splendidly in center and executed a brilliant play in the final session when he beat the Granite defense for his team's only tally.

Moore, MacNabb and Collins were willing workers. For two periods the Granites enjoyed a great advantage in territorial play, but could not hit the net. Watson, Smith and McCaffrey worked their way through but without success.

Midway in the final session Jeffrey shot in a rebound from the defense. Smith was out, and it appeared as if varsity had an opening, but this seemed to have been a fluke. Harry Watson made the prize play of the night, taking the puck from near his own goal and stick-handling his way through the entire varsity team to give his team a two-goal lead.

Fox was out just after Watson scored, and this gave varsity another opening which it took advantage of when Broadfoot skated his way through. McCaffrey and Watson accounted for three goals within one minute before the session was over, mostly due to the weak defense play of the westerners. The summary:

CONTOUR SASKATCHEWAN
Watson, 1st; Fox, Collins, Hefferman, Smith, Rutherford, C. Broadfoot, MacNabb, Jeffrey, McCaffrey, W. W. Moore, Ramsay, 1d. 1d. Wilson, Fox, 1d. 1d. Collette, 1d. 1d. Cannon, 1d. 1d.

Score—Toronto Granites 5, University of Saskatchewan 1. Goals—Watson 2, McCaffrey 1, Broadfoot 1. Referee—W. J. Laflamme and John Hughes. Time—Three 15m. periods.

ALLAN CUP, Championship Amateur Trophy of Canada

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CALIFORNIA HAS A STRONG TEAM

Coach Christie Plans to Send
Track Squad After Another
I. A. A. A. Title

BERKELEY, Cal., March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Coach Walter Christie's University of California track team will meet that of the Olympic Amateur Athletic Club here Saturday, March 24. On March 31 a return meet with the University of Southern California will be held.

Following the Southern California meet, Coach Christie's team will meet the University of Nebraska squad on April 7; Leland Stanford Junior University at Berkeley, April 21; will enter the Pacific Amateur Association meet at Berkeley, May 5; the University of Oregon at Eugene, May 12; the University of Washington at Seattle, May 19, and on May 26 it is possible that California will be represented at both the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Pacific Coast Conference meets.

If California can again win the I. A. A. A. title it will be the third consecutive year. On this account it can hardly be expected that Coach Christie will refuse to send a team east on account of the Pacific Coast Conference meet, which is also scheduled for May 26. For several years California has not been represented at the Conference meet and on account of pressure that has been brought to bear, it looks as if the Bears must send a team to both meets on May 26.

Coach Christie is not expecting to win both the I. A. A. A. and the P. C. C. meet. It will be necessary to send his strongest team east and with the men that are left it is doubtful if he will be able to make a satisfactory showing against the strong University of Washington, Oregon Agricultural College teams, let alone the California colleges that may be represented.

Washington has had a well-balanced and exceptionally reliable point-getting team for several years. The Oregon Aggies are unknown but have M. H. Butler, former Chicago Amateur Athletic Club track coach, at their head. Butler has developed 13 world champions, among whom was Ralph Rosa. Word has just been received in the south that Butler may have one or two new record men on his squad again this year, and California has a lot of respect for what Butler says.

The University of Oregon seems to be weaker this year but Coach William Hayward usually gets away with a new Conference record each year.

Despite the loss of Jack Merchant, who broke the national intercollegiate hammer record last year, and California has a lot of respect for what Butler says.

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Toronto Granites May Represent Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau
Winnipeg, Man., March 23 (Special)

THE Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, during its annual session here today, passed a resolution recommending to the Canadian Olympic Committee that the Toronto Granites, Canadian amateur hockey champions, represent Canada in the Olympic Games at Paris next January.

World's Champion to Appear Tonight

Plays in Team Event—A. B. C.
Annual Meeting

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23 (Special)—The annual meeting of the American Bowling Congress is being held in Engelmann Hall in the massive auditorium here this afternoon. It is planned to name the tournament city for 1924 and handle other important legislative matters. It is expected that 500 delegates will attend.

James Blouin, Blue Island, Ill., champion of the world, is scheduled to appear on a late shift of the team tonight, shooting with the expert Bruck team, The Fleming Furniture quintet of Cleveland, O., holders of the Ohio championship by virtue of a 3114 record score rolled a month ago, are slated on the early shift tonight.

Milwaukeeans continued to monopolize the spotlight in the doubles event. Yesterday, Frank Kolacke and John Jacobs, a precocious pair of pin maulers, surpassed the leading mark of another Milwaukee duo, Frank Summers and Ervin Mueller, who had led with 1273. Kolacke-Jacobs shot 1295. The lead-off contributed 632 to the figure, and Jacob's score was 663.

The highest figure in singles was that of Walter Kubaska of Grand Rapids, Mich., who shot 688 for third place. B. C. Damann of New York came through with 680 on the final shift, good for fourth place.

L. Langtry, secretary of the A. B. C., who stated on Wednesday night that he intended to resign his position, reconsidered his plans yesterday, and the latest report was that he would handle next year's meet. Langtry was elected for a term of 10 years seven years ago.

WOMEN COLGERS
IN BIG TOURNEY

North and South Tournament
Starts at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23.—A record-breaking field of more than 130 contestants lined up for the start of the qualifying round for the state of the qualifying round of the annual North and South Women's Golf Tournament today. Miss Glenna Collet, United States champion; Miss Marion Hollins, former national champion, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, several times holder of the North and South title, were among the entries.

J. D. Chapman of Greenwich won the Tin Whistles championship title for men here Wednesday by finishing at the top of the list of 94 contenders in that organization's tournament with a total of 349 for the 72 holes of play.

Chapman achieved his victory by scoring successive rounds of 81, 79, 76 and 83, and led the large field by a margin of two strokes. His final round of 41, 42-83 was played on the No. 4 course.

D. B. Pearson of Youngstown and Chevy Chase, who was champion of the Tin Whistles until Chapman won, finished in second place with a total of 321. Pearson's rounds were 81, 82 and 74, with a final round 40, 44-84 on the No. 4 course. The battle for third place in the long race ended in a tie with 324 between Dr. G. T. Gred of Pittsburgh and H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst and Yonkers.

The cards of the leaders follow:

J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 33 319
D. B. Pearson, Youngstown, 34 321
G. Phillips, Pinehurst, 35 324
Dr. G. T. Gred, Pittsburgh, 36 327
H. G. Phillips, Pinehurst, 37 330
R. F. Brown, Worcester, 38 333
P. T. Keating, New York, 39 336
R. C. Shannon, Massapequa, 40 339
W. W. Wandle, Worcester, 41 342
R. C. Steene, Youngstown, 42 345
W. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 43 348
W. Van Cleef, Richmond County, 44 351
W. T. Barr, Dering Harbor, 45 354
W. C. C. Beck, Pinehurst, 46 357
S. O. Miller, Englewood, 47 360
Thayer, Boston, 48 363
C. B. Fowkes, Oakmont, 49 366

In the weights, Muller, Neufeldt, Berkey, and Sorrenti have also proven themselves good in 72 holes of play. Archie Nisbet '23, members of the California football team, are also showing up in good form.

Classified Advertisements

Wildwood Lots

Near Idyllwild, California

The first offering of 100 acres of 64 parcels, or 2½ acres each; 64 choice lots have been platted on a 40-acre part of this 100 acres for mountain homesites. The balance of the land is in the Forest of the San Jacinto mountains, 20 miles west of Idyllwild. The area has some of the best Virgin timber; free water piped to each lot; good roads; three brooks; a splendid spring; excellent hunting, fishing, golf, and fuel supply sufficient for over five years. A beautiful clubhouse to be built on the property this summer for the benefit of purchasers of these lots.

Less than ¼ mile from store, postoffice, garage and school bus stop. Call for more information.

NEW YORK CITY—One large nicely furnished, well-lit bedroom, southern exposure. Attractive kitchen; private family bath. \$11.612 W 121st Street.

NEW YORK CITY—Large cheerful room, picture window, fireplace, tile floor, central location near Fifth Ave. Bryant \$625.

NEW YORK CITY—414 W 31st St.; elegantly furnished room, single or double; pleasant view. Call for details.

NEW YORK CITY—157 W 111 st., room or apartment, convenient all transit; second floor, sunny, bright, clean, modern.

WANTED—Real estate salesmen with ability to sell. No experience necessary. Write with full resume to: RAYMOND K. HARRIS, Inc., East Third St., Long Beach, Calif.

WANTED—Real estate salesmen with ability to sell. No experience necessary. Write with full resume to: RAYMOND K. HARRIS, Inc., East Third St., Long Beach, Calif.

SHEET METAL WORKER who able of taking charge of general sheet metal work. Must be experienced Christian Science Monitor, 10 Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Near Idyllwild, California

The first offering of 100 acres of 64 parcels, or 2 1/4 acres each; 64 choice lots have been platted on a 40-acre part of this 100 acres for mountain homes. The balance of the 100 acres is in the Forest of the San Jacinto mountains, 20 miles west of Hemet. The property is in the heart of Virgin timber; free water piped to each lot; good roads; three brooks; a splendid spring; and a fine view of the San Jacinto. The supply sufficient for over five years. A beautiful clubhouse to be built on the property. The balance of parcels of various sizes. Less than 1/4 mile from store, postoffice, garage and Idyllwild at Idyllwild.

REMEMBER—Only 30 lots now offered at these low prices—\$600; terms: \$20 down, \$150 on 1st of January, balance 1/2 year at 5% clear title. Daily stage from Riverside commencing May 1st. A wonderful place for a quiet, delightful mountain home, and a splendid investment.

For full particulars address owners, C. B. and M. A. NALBANDIAN, 1000 Broadway, Cal. or POSTMASTER, Idyllwild, Calif. (after May 1st).

Modjeska's Home

In the Forest of Arden, Cleveland Forest Reserve, where for 23 years the home of this famous Shakespearean actress, will soon be open to the public. The beautiful landscaped grounds will be available for luncheon parties and for picnics and parties. The house, which is a masterpiece of small admission will be charged; full information will be given by the attendants as to the hours of opening of the Modjeska home in association with it.

For more details, write George Adjoining and overlooking Modjeska's Home is being subdivided into mountain home sites. Each site will be 1/4 acre. The balance of the 100 acres is in the Forest of the San Jacinto mountains, 20 miles west of Hemet. The property is in the heart of Virgin timber; free water piped to each lot; good roads; three brooks; a splendid spring; and a fine view of the San Jacinto. The supply sufficient for over five years. A beautiful clubhouse to be built on the property. The balance of parcels of various sizes. Less than 1/4 mile from store, postoffice, garage and Idyllwild at Idyllwild.

NEW YORK CITY—One large nicely furnished, well-heated room, southern exposure, private entrance; private family. Apt. 1, 612 W 112th Street.

NEW YORK CITY—Large cheerful room, private entrance, private family. Apt. 2, 612 W 112th Street.

NEW YORK CITY—414 W 115th St. 1st floor. Nicely furnished room, single, double, private entrance, private family. Apt. 1, 414 W 115th St.

NEW YORK CITY—157 W 111 St. 1st floor. Apartment, convenient all transit; second floor. Two rooms, private family. Apt. 2, 157 W 111 St.

NEW YORK CITY—Sunny, single room, private family; kitchen privileges; piano. Apt. 24, Washington St. 120 W. 150th St.

NEW YORK CITY—31 W. 104th St. Apt. 18—Bright, airy, cheerful room, private entrance, private family. Apt. 18, 31 W. 104th St. Tel. Phone Academy 2340. References.

NEW YORK CITY—Bright, cheerful room, private entrance, private family; kitchen privileges. Residence 0588.

PHILADELPHIA—Furnished room for gentleman, \$30 per week; unusual surroundings. In private family. 4066 Regent St. Tel. Wemyer 3622.

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Two large, sunny rooms, single or together; breakfast or dinner desired. 307 Fifth St. Tel. 2149.

ROOMS AND BOARD

RICHMOND HILL, New York City—Two comfortable furnished rooms with board; 17 minutes from city. Tel. 4552 114th St. Phone Richmond Hill 0228-W.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA—Large, attractive furnished room, southern climate, reduced rates. 7034 Sunset Boulevard. Phone Hollywood 7653.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Accommodations for gentlemen in relative home; also breakfast room suitable for lady employed; breakfast privileges—\$20 per week and \$25 per month. Magnolia Ave. Phone 581-667.

WANTED—Real estate salesmen. The REVEREND J. H. HAYES, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

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SHEET METAL WORKER—willing to take charge of general sheet metal work. Address: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN—for Christian Science Monitor. Address: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

MANAGER—High class for retailing experience and previous F-11, The Christian Science Monitor. Address: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

WANTED—Manufacturing Jeweler; permanent position. K. A. Chestnut Way, Long Beach, Cal.

HELP WANTED—W

COOKS AND BAKERS—about May 1st for first-class hotel. Address: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer in Wildlife District; with rest experience preferred; state experience not necessary. Address: C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN—for Christian Science Monitor. Address: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Broadway, East Third St., Long Beach, Cal.

mediate building. The prices will range from \$200 to \$200 and are all available. On request, we will advise you when the Home and grounds will be open to the public and send you a free book with illustrations of the Home and grounds and a short history of Madam Tadjak.

CHAS. S. MANN
807 Low State Bldg. 7th & Broadway,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Over Thirty-five Years' Experience

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS

DR. WILLIAM WILSON Co
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Day of April

and all such members will, on or in the several precincts in which

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The polling places for said President of the Council used City of Los Angeles, December 12, 1933.

WILLIAM W. BURRILL
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Board of Election Com.

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21 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.	St., at Bixel, Los Angeles, Calif.	Board of Election Com.
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Birds and Poets

American Poets

AMERICAN poets, as a whole, have dealt less rapturously with the birds than have their British congeners. For the most part, they have pitched their verses in a low key, and, in consequence, have endowed their birds with less extravagant qualities, which are more easily understandable because more natural. At the same time, one can scarcely fail to feel that the American poets have peered a little more deeply into the lives of our feathered choristers, and are, on the whole, on more intimate terms with them. They have drawn less copiously upon the imagination. Not all of America's leading poets have been inspired to poetic expression regarding these friends of man, but some of the best known have written excellent poems about them.

No American bird has elicited so many enraptured lines as have the skylark and the nightingale of England; but American songsters have by no means been without their poetizing champions. The most widely known and perhaps most famous singers in America, the hermit thrush, the bobolink and the mocking bird, have each inspired rhythmical expression; yet no one of these efforts can compare in depth of poetic feeling with Shelley's masterful "To a Skylark," or Wordsworth's "To a Cuckoo."

Among American bird poems, Bryant's familiar "Ode to a Waterfowl" takes precedence. He found in the migratory flight of the waterfowl, presumably a wild goose, assurance of the guiding hand of divine Providence, for both men and birds. Three verses of this poem follow:

Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last
stages of day,
Far, through their rosy depths, dost thou
pursue
Thy solitary way?

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless
coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my step aright.

The rollicking Bobolink
Quite in contrast to the rather serious tenor of this poem is another written by Bryant on that nabob of the summer meadow, the rollicking bobolink. While several American poets have attempted to give expression to the joyous spirit of this famous fun maker, it seems that Bryant has excelled in picturing the sheer abandon which characterizes this tuneful rhapsodist:

Merely swinging on brier and weed,
Near to the mountain-side and mead,
Over the mountain-side and mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name:
Bob-o-link, bob-o-link.

Spink, spunk, spunk;
Spunk and safe as the nest of yours,
Hidden among the summer flowers,
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,
Wearing a bright blue wedding coat;
White are his shoulders and white his
crest.
Hear him call in his merry note:
Bob-o-link, bob-o-link.

Spink, spunk, spunk;
Look, what a nice new coat is mine,
Sure there was never a bird so fine.
Chee, chee, chee.

To Wilson Flaggs some authorities ascribe the honor of having written the best poem on the bobolink, claiming that his verses more nearly represent the jolly moods of this meadow singer. One verse of "The O'Lincoln Family" follows:

A flock of merry singing-birds were sport-
ing in the grove;
Some were warbling cheerily, and some
were making love.
There were Bobolinks, Wadolincons, Win-
tersees, Conqueds—
A livelier set was never led by tabor,
pipe or fiddle—
Crying, "Phew, shew, Wadolincon, see, see,
Bobolink."

Down among the tickletoes, hiding in
the buttercup,
I know the saucy chap, I see his shining
cap.
Bobbing in the clover there—see, see, see!"

One Little Sandpiper
Few bird poems are more tenderly conceived than Celia Thaxter's "The Sandpiper." It pictures a sense of comradeship with these lonely little sprites of the seaside which is at once gentle and intimate. The last stanza follows:

Comrade, where wilt thou be tonight
When the loons are howling loudly?
My driftwood-fire will burn so bright!
To what warm shelter canst thou fly?
I do not fear for thee, though wroth
The tempest rushes through the sky:
For we are not God's children both.

Thou, little sandpiper, and I
Richard Henry Dana found something of the same sad loneliness in the dwellers by the sea, which he voiced in "The Little Beach Bird," the opening stanza of which runs thus:

Thou little bird, who dwellest by the sea,
Why takest thou its melancholy voice?
Why whist that fading cry?
O'er the waves dost thou fly?
O, rather, bird, with me
Through the fair land rejoice!

The mocking bird has furnished inspiration for several of the American poets, among them the stately Walt Whitman. He tells of a pair of these famous mockers which he found, as a boy, nesting on Long Island, strayed, as he conceived, from far-away Alabama. The female bird disappeared, leaving the male to mourn her loss. In rather a melancholy strain, he writes:

Shake out, carols!
Solitary here—the night carols!
Carols of loneliness love! Death's carols!
Carols under the lagging, yellow, waning
moon.
O, under that moon, where she droops
almost down to the sea!
O, reckless, despairing carols!

Of that dainty little bird of the sum-
mer woods, the wood-peewee, Trow-
bridge wrote stanzas of sweet sym-
pathy which are eloquent of the soli-
tude of its summer abode. One stanza
is as follows:

The listening Dryads hunted the woods:
The boughs were thick, and thin and few:
The golden ribbons of the sun
Their sun-embroidered, leafy hoods
The linden lifted to the blue;
Only a little forest-brook
The farthest hem of silence shook:
When in the hollow shades I heard—
Was it a spirit or a bird?

Or, strayed from Eden, desolate,
Some Peri calling to her mate,
When nevermore her mate would cheer
Pe-ri! Pe-ri! Pe-ri!

Henry van Dyke's Verse
Among the later writers, Henry van Dyke has written several charming little poems about the feathered companions which have enlivened and cheered his days spent along his favorite trout streams, for he is an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton. The

verses touch a chord which strikes a sympathetic note in the heart of many a weary nature lover shut up in a city office when the flowers and birds and sunshine and chattering brooks are calling in irresistible tones. One poem, entitled, "When Tulips Bloom," sets forth the charms of the springtime in terms quite enchanting. The following are selected stanzas:

When tulips bloom in Union Square,
And timid breaths of vernal air
Go wandering down the dusty town,
Like children lost in Vanity Fair.

I guess the pussy willows now
Are creeping out on every bough
Along the brook; and robins look
For early worms behind the plough.

I think the meadow-lark's clear sound
Leaves upward slowly from the ground,
While on the wing the bluebirds ring
Their wedding-bells to woods around.

And, best of all, through twilight's calm
The hermit thrush repeats his psalm.
How much I'm wishing to go a-fishing
In days so sweet with music's balm!

Van Dyke's verses on the song sparrows and the hermit thrush, which fills much the same place in the hearts of American bird lovers as robin redbreast with our English friends. His half-domesticated ways, his manifest honesty and trustfulness all make strong appeal. One verse follows:

There is a bird I know so well,
It seems as if he must have sung
Beside my crib when I was young;
Before I knew the world was real.
The name of even the smallest bird,
His gentle, joyful song I heard,
Now see I you as you tell me, dear,
What bird it is that, every year,
Sings, Sweet-sweet-sweet, very merry
Chorus?

To that sweet singer of the summer
twilight, the Wilson's thrush, or veery,
he has paid a delicate and deserved
tribute in the poem, "The Veery." The
opening verse is as follows:

The moonbeams above Arno's vale in silver
Rods were pouring,
When first I heard the nightingale a long
So passionate, so full of pain, it sounded
strange and eerie—
I longed to hear a simpler strain—the
wood notes of the veery.

Burroughs' Truth
In the preface of Burroughs' volume of poetry, "Bird and Bough," he tells how a writer in a New York paper declared that his readers could forgive him all but his poetry. In reply, Burroughs says, "I have a well-founded conviction that probably my verses contain more truth than poetry; but if one cannot attach to poetry, truth is not to be despised."

While no one would attach great literary merit to any of Burroughs' verses about the birds, several have a real charm in the faithfulness of the picture they present. There is a genuine feeling of March in the following:

I hear the wild goose honking
From out the misty night—
A sound of moving armies
Near to the mountain-side and mead,
Over the mountain-side and mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name:
Bob-o-link, bob-o-link.

Spink, spunk, spunk;
Spunk and safe as the nest of yours,
Hidden among the summer flowers,
Chee, chee, chee.

Robert of Lincoln is gayly dressed,
Wearing a bright blue wedding coat;
White are his shoulders and white his
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Down among the tickletoes, hiding in
the buttercup,
I know the saucy chap, I see his shining
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Bobbing in the clover there—see, see, see!"

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To what warm shelter canst thou fly?
I do not fear for thee, though wroth
The tempest rushes through the sky:
For we are not God's children both.

Thou, little sandpiper, and I
Richard Henry Dana found something of the same sad loneliness in the dwellers by the sea, which he voiced in "The Little Beach Bird," the opening stanza of which runs thus:

Thou little bird, who dwellest by the sea,
Why takest thou its melancholy voice?
Why whist that fading cry?
O'er the waves dost thou fly?
O, rather, bird, with me
Through the fair land rejoice!

The mocking bird has furnished inspiration for several of the American poets, among them the stately Walt Whitman. He tells of a pair of these famous mockers which he found, as a boy, nesting on Long Island, strayed, as he conceived, from far-away Alabama. The female bird disappeared, leaving the male to mourn her loss. In rather a melancholy strain, he writes:

Shake out, carols!
Solitary here—the night carols!
Carols of loneliness love! Death's carols!
Carols under the lagging, yellow, waning
moon.
O, under that moon, where she droops
almost down to the sea!
O, reckless, despairing carols!

Of that dainty little bird of the sum-
mer woods, the wood-peewee, Trow-
bridge wrote stanzas of sweet sym-
pathy which are eloquent of the soli-
tude of its summer abode. One stanza
is as follows:

The listening Dryads hunted the woods:
The boughs were thick, and thin and few:
The golden ribbons of the sun
Their sun-embroidered, leafy hoods
The linden lifted to the blue;
Only a little forest-brook
The farthest hem of silence shook:
When in the hollow shades I heard—
Was it a spirit or a bird?

Or, strayed from Eden, desolate,
Some Peri calling to her mate,
When nevermore her mate would cheer
Pe-ri! Pe-ri! Pe-ri!

Henry van Dyke's Verse
Among the later writers, Henry van Dyke has written several charming little poems about the feathered companions which have enlivened and cheered his days spent along his favorite trout streams, for he is an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton. The

verses touch a chord which strikes a sympathetic note in the heart of many a weary nature lover shut up in a city office when the flowers and birds and sunshine and chattering brooks are calling in irresistible tones. One poem, entitled, "When Tulips Bloom," sets forth the charms of the springtime in terms quite enchanting. The following are selected stanzas:

When tulips bloom in Union Square,
And timid breaths of vernal air
Go wandering down the dusty town,
Like children lost in Vanity Fair.

I guess the pussy willows now
Are creeping out on every bough
Along the brook; and robins look
For early worms behind the plough.

I think the meadow-lark's clear sound
Leaves upward slowly from the ground,
While on the wing the bluebirds ring
Their wedding-bells to woods around.

And, best of all, through twilight's calm
The hermit thrush repeats his psalm.
How much I'm wishing to go a-fishing
In days so sweet with music's balm!

Van Dyke's verses on the song sparrows and the hermit thrush, which fills much the same place in the hearts of American bird lovers as robin redbreast with our English friends. His half-domesticated ways, his manifest honesty and trustfulness all make strong appeal. One verse follows:

There is a bird I know so well,
It seems as if he must have sung
Beside my crib when I was young;
Before I knew the world was real.
The name of even the smallest bird,
His gentle, joyful song I heard,
Now see I you as you tell me, dear,
What bird it is that, every year,
Sings, Sweet-sweet-sweet, very merry
Chorus?

To that sweet singer of the summer
twilight, the Wilson's thrush, or veery,
he has paid a delicate and deserved
tribute in the poem, "The Veery." The
opening verse is as follows:

The moonbeams above Arno's vale in silver
Rods were pouring,
When first I heard the nightingale a long
So passionate, so full of pain, it sounded
strange and eerie—
I longed to hear a simpler strain—the
wood notes of the veery.

Burroughs' Truth
In the preface of Burroughs' volume of poetry, "Bird and Bough," he tells how a writer in a New York paper declared that his readers could forgive him all but his poetry. In reply, Burroughs says, "I have a well-founded conviction that probably my verses contain more truth than poetry; but if one cannot attach to poetry, truth is not to be despised."

While no one would attach great literary merit to any of Burroughs' verses about the birds, several have a real charm in the faithfulness of the picture they present. There is a genuine feeling of March in the following:

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measures or highly imaginative meta-
phors, but the cadence of simple met-
er in homely phrase better fits this sub-
ject. Judged by this criterion, however,
American poets do not suffer in com-
parison with those of other English-
speaking countries.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Costume Illustration and Design as a Profession

ONE of the duties of young people is to search for their talents and to give them opportunities for growth. Thus is life enriched for innumerable people whom that talent touches.

Many are the girls and boys who fail to understand the practical value of the artistic faculty with which they are gifted. They have not the compulsion of genius, perhaps, nor the desire to pay the price necessary to become great painters, sculptors or architects and, therefore, they lay down their clever pencils and look about them for a remunerative career which may have for them little fascination.

Applied art, however, is a fertile field for the talented draftsman and one which is regaining for itself the respect and the relationships which it had in that heyday of beauty, the period of the Renaissance, when the salt cellar, the shoe buckle and the girdle were as much respected when they were beautiful as the frescoed wall, the chiseled marble or the grained roof.

Costume illustration is a particularly hopeful field for the girl with a talent for drawing, to which is added power of hard work and sensitiveness to beauty.

Unlike education in most special fields, training in this one often may be had free in special classes in certain high schools, in teachers' training schools and even in colleges. Teachers and designers are pretty well agreed that preparatory art training and experience in a life class is a desirable basis for costume illustration, but that the energetic girl with ability can get along without it.

The best beginning she can make is to choose wisely her teacher. Of course her residence sets limitations upon this choice, but doubtless in many communities inspiring instructors are at hand.

Simplification Through Teaching
Certain of the free schools in New York are fortunate in having courses by Miss Ethel Trapagen, who to an extraordinary extent combines artistic culture with the gifts of a true teacher. Miss Trapagen's ideas are classified and articulated. Behind them lies a cultural knowledge of history and of art periods. From such equipment there flows to her pupils truly

clearness and precision. The depiction of shoes and other accessories she makes amazingly easy by a few generalizations. Even in the more difficult matter of sketching not dummies but human figures, when this must be done with a model, she is ready with basic rules. Also the matter of portraying heads and faces assumes an unexpected simplicity.

Design that is the selection and arrangement of the elements of a sketch and their proper placement on paper, she expounds with a full sense of their importance, pointing to the value of the Greek law of dividing an area so that the relation of its parts will impress us agreeably.

Mechanical processes for the proportionate enlargement and reduction of dimensions are made clear and short cuts which accomplish desirable effects explained, such as the stipple, the air brush, the Ross Board and spatter work. The tools of art are fascinating because despite their seeming crudity and audaciousness, which may well make the novice laugh, they produce the most delicate and delightful effects. Such is the case with the ink-laden toothbrush with which spatter work is achieved.

Expression of Personality
Miss Trapagen's lectures on the designing of costumes begin with an analysis of personality in relation to fabrics, line, color and pattern. "We should aim," she says, "to make personality dominate the clothes." To illustrate this, she points to the canvases of Rembrandt, who painted marvelous textures, resplendent with gorgeous tones, but brought all these into subjection to the personality of his sitters, the innermost character of whom they expressed. For sources she points to flower forms and other shapes and compositions of nature; to primitive, peasant and ecclesiastical dress, to court costumes and to paintings. One of her own prize-winning designs was that for an evening dress inspired by Whistler's "Nocturne." One of her blouses was suggested by a lily of the valley.

Regarding court costumes, she says:



Photograph © Navas, London

A Wedding Dress for the April Bride
This Charming Bridal Dress Was Copied by Ruth of London From a Gown Worn by Miss Norma Talmadge. It Won First Prize at the Cinema Club Carnival, Hotel Cecil, London. The Beautiful Model Who Is Wearing It in the Illustration Is Marjorie Hume, a Film Star

students represent in silhouettes the ladies of the various periods. The deeper one's background of information the wider will be the fields of inspiration from which the designer may cull the motives for his own originality. Miss Trapagen's instruction, lucid on its technical side, is yet full of the breath of beauty and opens to the sensitive student a wealth of precious material—perhaps undivined in the hurry of life—in great books, great art and nature.

Paper and String, Please!

Wherever I set up my lares and penates, I make haste to establish a place for string, for wrapping paper and for scissors. If these conveniences are always at hand, much time and many steps are saved. Who has not called in vain for paper and string in households where every luxury was supplied and only commonplace comforts lacking?

Whether it be a shallow drawer, quickly and easily opened, a flat pocket, or a cupboard shelf, make place for clean wrapping paper, and for it alone. Near at hand have a receptacle for string. It takes but a moment, after undoing a package, to fold the paper smooth and flat and lay it away; likewise to untie or cut out the knot, double the string once or twice, and tie it once loosely, in the middle, then put it in the container. Never put away a knotted string, as that means taking time to sort out a straight piece when you are in a hurry. Never store up soiled paper or string; that is false economy. To class all used paper and string as trash and throw it away is, however, to deny oneself necessary conveniences.

The scissors must be within reach where one is to do up packages, and should not be carried out of that room. A small notice to this effect may be placed above the hook on which they hang. Certainly nothing is more prone to wander from its proper sphere than household scissors or to create more flurry when missing.

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Miss Trapagen begins her instruction by showing her students how to draw a form on which to design a dress. This is not the human form but a dummy, and is done with 15 simple lines for the front view and an equal number for the back. For the drawing of the garment on the dummy she formulates rules of great

"Beginning with the French costumes of the fifth century and the English after the Norman conquest in the eleventh century, we come down the years with a wonderful unfolding of both beauty and eccentricity of design." To understand the styles which one by one ruled fashion, she has her

Mending Carpets and Rugs

MENDING holes, reinforcing worn places, or rebinding rugs or carpets, will often add greatly to their appearance and serviceability. Different stitches, of course, are needed on the different weaves, but the housekeeper can learn them all with a little practice. The carpet to be mended should be examined carefully to see whether the warp or filling threads, or both, need renewing or strengthening, and materials for mending should then be chosen that as nearly as possible match the old ones in color and texture. If colors cannot be matched, neutral shades corresponding in tone may be used, or it might even pay to dye yarns. Ingains may be darned with the ordinary over-and-under stitch used

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on stockings, and the pattern worked in afterward, but Brussels, Axminsters, Wiltons, or any of the pile carpetings require a method a little more complicated. The linen, jute, or cotton-back should first be worked in, and then the pile made with loops of colored worsted yarn, left uncut in Brussels and clipped in those of velvety surface. Curved scissors are especially convenient for this work.

The pile stitch has to be adapted to the kind of carpet, but in each case should be securely anchored to the backing. Designs can be replaced so skillfully that mended places are hardly detected.

Oriental Methods Imitated
Oriental workers are particularly clever in mending handmade rugs and are employed in the workshops of all the large rug and carpet dealers, but equally satisfactory work can be done at home if plenty of time can be given to it.

Seams in carpets should be made on the wrong side by overhanding the two edges firmly together with strong linen thread. The seam is likely to be more even if sewn over a "thick pole," as is done in commercial establishments. Special carpet needles are on the market and will be found much more convenient for this work than ordinary ones.

Reinforcing small rugs with braid, binding rugs and carpets, and sewing fringes can generally be done more satisfactorily by the sewing machine than by hand. A salvage similar to that on Oriental rugs can be made by laying two or three heavy cords along the edge and darning them to the rug or carpet with over-and-under stitches set so close together that the cords are entirely covered and a flat, narrow strip is formed. Black or neutral-colored wool and a strong needle with a large eye should be used. If the edge is very worn and ragged, it may first be reinforced by overcasting or whipping braid to the underside.

Storing Rugs
Carpets or rugs to be stored first should be cleaned thoroughly. They should then be spread out, covered with clean newspapers that have been sprinkled with turpentine, gasoline or benzine as a protection against moths, and before the liquid evaporates, rolled tightly, on poles if possible, tied securely, wrapped in heavy paper, and the overlapping edges of the paper sealed with liquid glue. The rugs should then be stored in a clean, dry, cool place. If the cellar is the only storage place, the package should be suspended from the joists, not allowed to lie on or near the floor where it will absorb dampness.

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Fish Recipes That Are Different

Fish au Gratin
Thoroughly wash the fish with salt and water. Remove the skin and bones, cut in small pieces and place a layer in a casserole. Season highly with salt and pepper. Dot with butter and moisten with either milk or brown sauce. Alternate the layers with fine bread crumbs moistened with melted butter. Cover the top with grated cheese and bake one half hour. If the cheese is omitted serve with either tomato catsup or lemon juice. Cold cooked fish as well as raw fish may be used in this recipe.

Fish Chops
Scald 1 cupful of milk in a double-boiler. Thicken with one tablespoonful of butter rubbed into three tablespoonfuls of flour. Cook for five minutes until smooth and creamy. Remove from fire and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stirring constantly. Replace over fire and let the custard thicken. Have ready 2 cupfuls of shredded fish seasoned with salt, pepper, lemon juice and finely chopped parsley. Mix the fish and custard, and let it harden for several hours on a cool dish. Then shape into triangular "chops," roll in fine bread crumbs, dip in a beaten egg and let stiffen once more. Fry in a frying basket in very hot deep fat until just a delicate brown. Drain on brown paper, place on a hot platter and insert into one end, either a piece of uncooked macaroni or a soda straw. Garnish with parsley and lemon quarters. Salmon is delicious in this recipe. Lobster chops, also, are made by just this same recipe.

Baked Haddock
Wash with salt and water a medium-sized fish. Wipe dry. Make a stuffing of one small chopped onion, one tablespoonful of parsley, a saltspoonful of sage, salt and pepper rubbed into a tablespoonful and half of moistened bread crumbs. Add a tablespoonful of beaten egg and two of milk. Stuff the fish, sew up tightly with fine string or strong thread. Baste

with butter or drippings. Place in a pan with a cupful of hot water and bake one hour. Just before it is done sprinkle the fish with fine cracked crumbs, let them brown and then place the fish on a hot platter. Add thickening to the water in the pan and serve with this gravy.

French Fried Clams
Shell two dozen clams. Wash in several waters. Make a batter as follows: One well-beaten egg, four tablespoonfuls of milk. Stir into it one-half cupful of pastry flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir together smoothly, then add enough flour to make it stiff. Dip half a dozen clams into it at a time. When thoroughly coated fry in deep, hot fat—about two pounds of lard are required. Use a long-handled fork and a strainer. Drain and serve on a hot platter.

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THE HOME FORUM

Utopia-Hunting, Then and Now

The first Utopia that has come down to us through literature is Plato's. Even before the "Republic," he drew, in his "Crito," the outlines of one, in the mythical lost island of Atlantis; a hint to be later followed out by Lord Bacon. But the "Republic" has come down to us in completeness. The main features of this ideal commonwealth, with its stress upon communism, equal advantages and responsibilities for men and women are familiar. But the emphasis which Plato or Socrates puts upon education is worthy of note. Starting out with a definition of education as "exercise for the body and music for the mind," he proceeds to show the extreme importance of the early education. "We must provide over the fable makers, and whatever beautiful fables they make must be chosen and what are otherwise must be rejected." (Here of course comes the rejection of the "false fables of Hesiod and Homer.") And then there follows the recommendation that all the governors must be philosophers. The relation of learning to civic responsibilities has never been more beautifully brought out. Although Socrates does not call his republic Utopia, he says expressly that he is not outlining the government of any existing community. "But in heaven, probably there is a model for anyone who wishes to contemplate it—and it is no matter to him whether it does exist anywhere or shall ever exist here."

The first community to which the name Utopia (or "nowhere") is distinctly applied is that of Sir Thomas More. The first part of his book is quite naturally an attack upon the England of Henry VIII (in whose court he was himself Lord Chancellor). The second part has to do with an imagined voyage (again a natural figure in the days of Amerigo Vespucci) to an ideal land where conditions were all that he had longed for in England, improvement in living conditions, better hours for laborers, educational reform, religious tolerance. Especially interesting is his plan of regular periods of leisure to be devoted to the cultivation of the arts.

Bacon's "New Atlantis" is significant in many respects, but most of all in its picture of an ideal society set forth in the "House of Solomon." Here we see Bacon, the scholar, outlining possibilities of intellectual freedom and research which have not been wholly fulfilled at the present day.

Other succeeding plans may be touched upon. Campanella's "City of the Sun," a combination of monastic rule, and intellectual interests, and Harrington's "Oceana" in allegorical form, depicting an ideal state, modeled upon the existing Venetian state.

In France the Utopia idea was being carried out by Morelli, with his war-cry, "Return to Nature," by St.

Village Fête in Southern France

For some days preparations for the annual fête of the village have been in progress, and five musicians arrived from Bruniquet last night. The landlord told me that for centuries it had been the custom for the squire, when a son of his had to enter an army, to pay all the expenses of the musicians from Bruniquet at the fête of Fenayrols. And the squire was paying them this year. The musicians arrived last night, and I met them in the dusk in the station yard. There are five, including the drum. They burst into music as they entered the village, and it was good music. The Bruniquet musicians are famous in the region. They have an ensemble. The "pluton" won the first prize in his regiment, and was reputed to be able to play almost any instrument. The quintet stays at the hotel till Tuesday morning. They brought with them a curious bouquet of paper flowers for the landlady. And while we were lunching in a private room two conscripts came in bearing another paper bouquet. They were so sheepish and nervous that they could scarcely speak. "We have the honour—" and they handed the bouquet to me instead of to my wife. I gave them two francs. . . . At the door there was an honest hesitation; at last they glumly departed, with expressions of good-will. I thought they were not satisfied with the tip, but tonight the landlady assured me that they were well satisfied, and that their singular deportment was due merely to shyness. . . .

The musicians, after playing late last night, were abroad early this morning, they paraded up and down, and up and down, preceded by the three or four conscripts of the village carrying a large tricolor; and there was quite a crowd, which had increased at lunch-time. At 4:30 the musicians entered the special garlanded bandstand in the square for the afternoon ball. Tables and chairs had been arranged in odd corners near each little café. The lordly terrace of our hotel was full. Bright frocks everywhere. The ball began. More and still more bright frocks. We saw bright frocks coming down all the hills from the hill-farms. . . .

At 9:15 the scene in the square for the evening ball was what has to be described as fairy-like, though what likeness strings of Chinese lanterns and rockets have to fairies I have never understood. The acetylene-lighted swings were continuously swinging. Still more bright frocks. Many girls were covered with confetti; yet the confetti merchant seemed to be doing no business. The postman wore a new uniform, hitherto behead of none. A shooting-saloon in charge of an old woman with a calm and cynical glance of experienced resignation was quite deserted. Some of the girls had their hair threaded with blue ribbon, and some wore elaborate belts. They pinned up their skirts for dancing. To the thick gloom of an arch of the iron bridge all the young men retired together singing loudly. In one dark corner of a lane a boy and a girl were dancing together all alone. Aged persons sat about on chairs,

some of them too far off to see anything of the fête, and apparently not interested in it. A grunt or two from some animal in an invisible stable still reminded you that animals insisted on being fed as usual. The playing of the musicians had much deteriorated. Over everything a magnificent night, and the Milky Way strangely glittering.—Arnold Bennett, in "Things That Have Interested Me."



Danish Peasant's Cottage. From the Etching by Jacob Meyer

A HUMBLE cottage, typically Danish, with its whitewashed walls, its thatched roof and board ending, depicted with modest means within an equally modest compass, but with a complete and convincing little picture. Method and subject are here well matched—one of the means of achieving the desired end, a fact of which certain artists seem unaware—but Jacob Meyer realized that nothing could be gained by further elaboration, so he contented himself with a simple directness which, surely, he has no reason to regret. It would have been better if he had carried the trunk of his poor, solitary tree a little further beyond the line of the housepost in the rear of the picture, but this is only a minor objection which does not detract from the merit of his picture.

Rainy Day in New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The town is gray. Its buoyant self-sufficiency is gone. The ever-changing stream of vehicles and men Moves slowly. Oppressed by soberness.

Familiar shops elude us. Withdrawn into the mystery of mist. Tall office buildings beyond low clouds Are Camelots.

The early street lamps Throw long glittering spars of light On the wet pavements. Around the corner comes A flash of color, like a robin's breast. A red umbrella in the throng.

May I. Seymour.

"Ravenhoe"

It is now a very great many years since a little company of travelers found itself on a hilly August afternoon in a train of the Eastern Railway of France, which was jogging along to Switzerland after the leisurely fashion of Continental expresses of that day. The party consisted of three ladies of varying ages and a boy—a boy, I remember, of British schoolboy type. I need say no more to enlist my readers' sympathy with his companions. Nor should a meed of pity be denied to the urchin himself; it was not by his wish that he had been torn from the cricket-fields of his summer holidays to improvise, he forgot by fatigue, discomfort, and heat; he could scarce be induced to look up from the book to catch his first glimpse of a "snow-mountain"; and when he went to bed that night in the old Schweitzerhof at Lucerne the volume was placed under his pillow in order that he might resume his reading as soon as he should wake next morning. That boy was myself, and the book Henry Kingsley's "Ravenhoe." Ay, de mi!—this happened nearly fifty years ago, yet my affection for this admirable novel is as fresh as ever.—Percy Stephens, in The National Review.

To a Pine-Tree

Thou alone know'st the splendor of winter. Mid thy snow-silvered, bushed precipices. Hearing crags of green ice groan and splinter. And then plunge down the muffled abysses. In the quiet of midnight.

Thou alone know'st the glory of summer.

Gazing down on thy broad seas of forest. On thy subjects that send a proud murmur. Up to thee, to their sachen, who tower. From thy bleak throne to heaven. —Lowell.

Good Intentions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THREE centuries ago the saintly George Herbert wrote, "Hell is full of good meanings and wishings." Forceful and vivid though this declaration undoubtedly is, it yet fails to touch a popular chord and find general acceptance. It has never become widely known, for George Herbert was never a "best seller." Not until a century and a half later, when Dr. Samuel Johnson, the literary lion of his day, remodeled Herbert's saying into its present epigrammatic form, "Hell is paved with good intentions," did it fire the popular fancy. So quickly and so completely was it accepted and adopted by the general public that it soon attained, and has ever since held, the dignity and unquestioned authority of a popular proverb, "familiar . . . as household words."

It is apparent that both George Herbert and Doctor Johnson saw clearly that a wish or even a firm intention to overcome a bad habit, is not of itself sufficient or effectual. No doubt, they also saw with equal clearness that even when a good intention is carried into effect, this may not accomplish a radical and enduring reform. In their times, as in ours, bad habits have become reinstated. Victory is never complete, therefore, so long as any danger remains of the foe's return. It would, consequently, have been far more helpful if those kindly and keen observers of human nature had been able to go a step farther, and show with equal vigor in what way good intentions may be made radically and permanently effectual. Doubtless they would have done so, if they themselves had possessed this understanding; but so formal had Christendom become long before their day, and so neglectful of the spiritual intent and content of the teachings of Christ Jesus, that such lack of understanding was then well-nigh, if not wholly, universal.

In that parable of his which is, perhaps, least understood, Jesus teaches how to prevent the return of an "unclean spirit," or evil belief. In brief, concise form, as recorded in the twelfth chapter of Matthew's gospel, the great Teacher shows how, when the unclean spirit returns and finds its former domicile "empty, swept, and

garnished," it has no difficulty in reinstating itself, and attracting other evil beliefs with it. Obviously, then, Jesus conveyed the practical lesson that the proper and effectual way to prevent the return of a bad habit is to see that its place is filled with good thoughts. If, when the evil belief is ousted, a good thought be at once cherished, it is evident that no room is left for the bad habit of thought to return. In other words, Jesus clearly teaches that to be efficient, repentance and reformation must not be negative or neutral, but must be affirmative, active. He leaves no room for doubt that "the kingdom of heaven" is neither a lotus-land nor a fool's paradise; it is the realm of the right activity of right ideas.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," summoned Christendom from its somnolence and indolence. She taught in trumpet-tones: "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony. All metaphysical logic is inspired by this simple rule of Truth, which governs all reality" (Science and Health, p. 418); and specifically, on page 201 of the same great textbook, she says: "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love. Christian perfection is won on no other basis," completing this "threefold cord . . . not quickly broken" by the golden sentence (ibid., p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

Here, then, Mrs. Eddy has given us, not merely a convincing exegesis of Jesus' parable of the unclean spirit, but the practical and effectual method of keeping out, as well as casting out, evil—fear, false belief, and bad habits. No one can fail to understand this plain and simple method, and no one will find difficulty in putting it into practice who truly desires to do so. For so clearly bringing the saving and healing truth into easy comprehension and practical daily demonstration, it is any wonder that Mrs. Eddy is respected and loved by all who have been immeasurably blessed by her benefactions? "Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

Possession

He who bends to himself a joy Does the winged life destroy. But he who kisses a joy as it flies, Lives in eternity's sunrise.

—William Blake.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1923.

Editorials

THE spirit of frankness and of toleration which characterized the reply of Secretary Hughes to the Women's

Secretary Hughes Talks of Russia

Committee, which argued before him the question of the recognition of Russia, is in the highest degree commendable. His statement as given to the press seems to express without reservation the attitude of the State Department upon this international issue. It is not dogmatic but argumentative, and perhaps it is not impertinent for a newspaper to suggest to the Secretary of State certain considerations proceeding from his arguments and entering into the problem to which he might give further thought. For, indeed, this matter of the recognition of Russia is one not to be hastily settled, nor is it one pressing for immediate determination. The Christian Science Monitor has long held that the best way to expedite the obvious breaking down of the Communistic theory in Russia was to open the country to foreign trade. But recognition is not essential to the reopening of foreign trade, though doubtless it would to some extent expedite it. Recognition would be of chief advantage in opening the way to the Russian Government to finance itself in the international money markets. But it is hardly probable that the present Government there would have standing among money-lenders, however complete its recognition elsewhere.

Some points, however, in Mr. Hughes' discussion of the issue might well be elaborated upon a little further. He said in his response to the inquiring ladies: "Our own Government after the first revolution loaned about \$187,000,000 to Russia. . . . Now what did the Soviet authorities do? In their decree of Jan. 21, 1918, they made this simple statement, 'Unconditionally, and without any exceptions, all foreign loans are annulled.'"

It might be urged that what the Soviet Government did thus frankly and without conditions, a good many of the governments of continental Europe are planning to do indirectly but none the less effectively. There are other loans than that \$187,000,000 made by the United States, no part of which will ever be paid to the American Treasury. And furthermore, is it not worth considering, when judgment against the Soviet Government is summed up, that this loan of \$187,000,000 was largely used in fomenting plots and campaigns against the Government which is now asked to pay it? The payments by the United States Treasury of huge sums of money to the order of a so-called Russian ambassador, resident in Washington, appointed by a government which no longer had any existence, and antagonistic to the ruling Government of Russia which is now asked to repay these loans, was one of the curious and somewhat scandalous incidents of the period following the war.

The United States Government, after the conclusion of its Civil War, steadfastly and properly refused to pay bonds issued by the Government of the Confederate States of America, the proceeds of which were used in an effort to overthrow the Federal Government. Yet the present Secretary of State of the United States finds in the unwillingness of the government de facto of Russia to repay moneys used in the effort to destroy its authority a ground for sweeping condemnation of that government.

We do not say that the ultimate conclusion reached by the Secretary of State is not both expedient and defensible, but his argument has a certain weakness when examined in the light of American history.

He is on surer ground when he bases his argument against recognition of Russia upon the refusal of the Soviet Government to recognize rights of private property. It has seized upon and converted to public uses the property of American citizens and corporations in the territory under its authority. Disputatious persons might point to the fact that the United States has done the same thing with the property of German citizens, within its borders. But a state of war existed between the United States Government and Germany, while there has never been war between Russia and the United States. The Russian Government not merely defends its seizure of private property, but declares that it is part of the fundamental creed of its organization, and goes on to declare its purpose of extending by propaganda that system to all other governments. So long as this attitude is maintained, it is merely the part of self-protection for the other civilized nations of the world to deny full recognition to a government which defends what is merely theft authorized by law.

It is probable that the very apparent breaking down of the Communistic program in Russia will in time lead alike to the recognition of the right of private property within the borders of that country, and the abandonment of the Communistic propaganda in other lands. Until that time comes, other nations may well hesitate to extend recognition. But Secretary Hughes' argument would have been stronger had he based it more upon these fundamental facts than upon the expressed unwillingness of a bankrupt nation to pay a debt incurred by those who were attempting to overthrow its Government.

SHOULD it be established, as seems highly probable, that Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Waste Land," the production that was awarded the Dial prize of \$2000, was an elaborate hoax

Hoaxing the American Literati

on a public that has been accepting all sorts of queer word combinations as poetry, the incident will have a wholesome effect in directing attention to the deplorable state of expressionistic criticism. American readers have so long been lectured into believing that a jargon of incomprehensible phrases was the poetic expression of thought and feeling too subtle for popular understanding, that it is

not surprising that a writer with a strong antipathy to humbug should seek to expose the shallowness of a small but vociferous section of the ultra-modern literary school. As with the painters and sculptors of the cubist, futurist, and other "advanced" theories of art, the writers in the new style despise old standards of poetic form of beauty, and set up their personal imaginings as the criterion of what constitutes work of real worth.

When a painter of multicolored pinwheels revolving rapidly in opposite directions labels his canvas "A Newfoundland Fog" he can safely defy the critics to prove that that is not the way a fog bank appears to his highly-developed artistic sense. When the modern "Gifted Hopkins," as Oliver Wendell Holmes labeled the precious youths who wrote strange verses in the early Victorian age, feels the poetic urge, he knows that ordinary words are inadequate to express the deep emotions suggested by seeing a caterpillar make his way from a dry leaf to a green one. Such an unusual occurrence must be fittingly celebrated, so presently there is an ode, a threnody, an anthem, or something beginning: "Legs. And still more legs. Legs on the right side. Legs on the left side. Moving. Moving. Moving. Whence? Why? Whither?" And this is poetry!

The rapt admirers of Mr. Eliot's magical lines,

"Mrs. Porter and her daughter

Washed their feet in soda water,"

will eagerly deny the imputation that they have been made sport of by a wicked humorous writer. Even though he may have planned to test the knowledge or sense of literary values possessed by the elect few, they will persist in believing that "Waste Land" is poetry of the highest order.

THE success of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in defeating the enemies of prohibition enforcement in

Governor Pinchot's Leadership

the state Senate at Harrisburg, while reassuring to him and to the people who have supported him in his campaign, is no less encouraging to the friends of law and order and public decency everywhere. The outcome has furnished additional convincing proof of the fact that public sentiment in any state or country will support a leadership which defies and refuses to compromise with the champions of lawlessness. The issue in Pennsylvania was clearly defined. Against the declared program of the Governor there was arrayed the full strength of a lawless element which had boasted its power to control all legislative policies. It had, on many previous occasions, made good its claim that it was able to dictate the terms upon which any concessions should be made to the better elements opposing it.

This boast Governor Pinchot disregarded. He was confident in the assurance that there was behind him the support of the best public sentiment in his State. With the courage to bank on this support he made his plans to carry the fight into the camp of the enemy. The result has been exactly what it would be in any community or state where the responsible administrators of the law were assured of the support, in a great political crisis, of those who, with seeming sincerity, demand complete law enforcement. Victories such as that won in Pennsylvania are not gained by accident. The organized forces of evil as represented by the selfish violators of the prohibition law are not routed without effort. There comes a real crisis, a time of trial, when courageous men and women stand shoulder to shoulder and declare "Thus far and no farther!" The ranks are too often weakened by the desertions of those who exact some pledge or promise in return for their support.

Governor Pinchot has established what must now be regarded as his unquestionable right of leadership by refusing to treat with those who oppose his proper undertakings or those who, only upon the promise of political reward, will agree to support him. He has proved that public sentiment, when given the opportunity to assert itself and when encouraged by the assurance that it can be made effective, will compel even an unwilling legislative body to align itself upon the side of right.

What has been proved to be the case in Pennsylvania can be proved as conclusively and as convincingly anywhere. Whatever may have been the somewhat careless indifference of the people of the United States regarding the necessity of supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, the knowledge has been impressed by its open violation that there exists the present necessity of assuring its enforcement. Governor Pinchot has shown just how to proceed to accomplish what has been regarded as a difficult task.

THOSE who have studied, especially in the United States, the relation of the newspaper to the public, and of the public to the newspaper, are interested now in what might be called the decadence in the art of interviewing. It is not so many years ago that the possibilities of the personal interview were discovered. Then there began an intensive development of the method, the abilities and qualifications of reporters and special writers being measured, in newspaper offices, by the success achieved in producing exclusive "copy" dealing with the views of leaders in politics, industry, education, religion, and other interesting human activities.

But there has been, in recent years, an unfortunate departure from what was really a high standard in journalism. The fault is that of the newspapers, in part, and that of those who are frequently called upon for interviews. The excuse so often heard from those who make a practice of handing out to newspapers carefully prepared typewritten statements, when asked for interviews, is that the demands upon their time preclude the possi-

bility of submitting to frequent interruptions. But this is not the true reason, always. There have been frequent complaints by political and industrial leaders that they have been misquoted, and that words not their own have been put into their mouths.

The result has been, whatever the cause, that there has grown up a highly specialized system which makes it next to impossible for news agencies and the special representatives of the city newspapers to obtain from those who are in a position to give out authentic information any facts or individual opinions in addition to what it is decided by the person in authority that he will give out. Financiers, captains of industry, statesmen and others who are frequently "in the news" employ their own publicity agents to stand between them and the public and to shape, edit, censor, or withhold, as to them seems best, the information sought.

A gentleman who has for years done pioneer work as publicity representative, or censor, for an American, accounted one of the wealthiest men in the country, and for one of the great railroad systems, told a somewhat select audience recently of some of his experiences in perfecting the "cold-pack" process of newspaper publicity.

A visiting mission of foreign statesmen is met on board ship in the harbor; the price of coal or steel is advanced; a billionaire's daughter is to make her debut; a great industrial strike is to be called. Inquisitive reporters, perhaps not overenthusiastic because of previous experiences, are cordially received and handed a neatly typed statement: "Mr. Blank, interviewed by a reporter today, said: 'And there you have it, no more, no less. The public has been told all it is expected to know. It is hoped, no doubt, that the same somnolence which has overtaken the reporters will lull the readers. The process offers a cheap premium upon stupidity.'"

AS A RESULT of what is declared to be a realization that undesirable and damaging influences have crept in which seriously threaten the future prosperity of the circus and its allied industries in the United States, a voluntary regulation, amounting virtually to a censorship of those popular amusements, has been undertaken. Of course there is nothing distinctly original in the plan. The decision reached is in line with similar action already taken by the proprietors and owners of the major league baseball organizations, the motion picture magnates, and more recently by the theatrical producers. The desire, manifestly, is not so much to please the public to which these organizations cater as to reassure it.

The public will not be greatly surprised to learn that those who are anxious to maintain the outdoor show business on a paying basis have become convinced of the necessity of inaugurating drastic house-cleaning methods in Circusland. While a few, and fortunately the chief, caterers in this line have consistently striven to eliminate all objectionable features from their shows, it is realized that there has grown up, especially in the so-called carnival and park amusement branches of the industry, many serious and many damaging abuses. That veteran showman, Phineas T. Barnum, whose name still adorns the "big top" of one of the great circus organizations, is quoted as having expressed the belief that the public likes to be humbugged. Perhaps that was true in Barnum's time, and maybe it is true today. But the patrons of the circuses, generally speaking, are somewhat more sophisticated today than they were forty or fifty years ago. They are tired of being humbugged in the same ways employed by the pioneers in the "hunc" games.

No one goes to a circus or a carnival for any other purpose than to be entertained. He does not go to make a paying investment. He expects to pay for much that he does not get, and yet to go away satisfied. It is hardly to be supposed that the courageous gentleman who has undertaken the task of reorganization and censorship will make any basic changes in the circus as an institution. He will do much, however, if he succeeds in weeding out and destroying, in some branches of the industry, those influences which have been an increasing menace to the legitimate business which he seeks to protect.

Editorial Notes

IF THE stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company authorize the increase of its capital stock which its officers desire, the company will thereby take its place among the few American corporations in the billion-dollar class. These include the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the General Motors Corporation. When it is recalled that for a long while after its invention the telephone was regarded as a mere toy, in the ultimate general acceptance of which as a practical business necessity few had much faith, the growth of the company is the more remarkable. More than 14,000,000 stations, representing an increase of 670,000 during 1922, and more than 30,000,000 miles of wire, are included in the systems operated by twenty-five associated companies earning 5.6 per cent on their book cost in 1922.

POSSIBLY the Mayor of San Francisco wishes he had "counted the cost" before speaking into the transmitter, while dedicating the radio broadcasting station of Hale Brothers (KOP), these words: "I want to know how far my voice is carrying; how big my audience is. Send me telegrams and send them collect." Anyhow, from one standpoint he surely could not have asked for more satisfactory results than he obtained, since among many others he received replies from Honolulu and from a ship 1000 miles out at sea. At the close of the following day, however, he discovered that his desire to know how far his voice had traveled had already cost him nearly \$6000.

The Oil Fields of Mosul

INSTEAD of abating, the world-wide struggle for unexploited oil-bearing areas grows sharper every day. The wide publicity recently given to a report of the American Federal Trade Commission on the oil situation, originally filed as long ago as February 11, 1923, and to the decision of Albert B. Fall, at the time Secretary of the Interior, denying the Roxana Petroleum Corporation the right to lease certain oil lands in Oklahoma on the ground that it is controlled by foreign interests guilty of discrimination against Americans, looks like the beginning of an American policy of retaliation, as well as an apparently systematic effort to arouse public opinion. These steps by which an economic conflict between private interests is raised to that of a conflict between governments, and then between peoples, cannot be watched too carefully by the friends of peace.

A case in point is that of the Mosul district. Five years ago it was hardly known, except to petroleum prospectors and diplomats, as a place of importance. At the end of the war it was barely mentioned. Though there had been underground skirmishes for it between French and British interests during the war, as well as both German and American negotiations before 1914, little was said about it at the Peace Conference.

But little by little, like a speck on the horizon that becomes a thundercloud, it has risen into the sky of international affairs until at the recent Lausanne Conference it was the overshadowing issue. It is true that an agreement has now been reached between Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha to postpone official political discussion of Mosul for a year, and if no private settlement is arrived at by that time, to refer the question to the League of Nations. As this proposal has now been accepted by the Angora Government, this means that if the Near East Conference is called together again, as now seems likely, the Mosul oil question will not be thrown into the debate. But it is well to remember, just the same, that the conflicting interests are numerous and strongly entrenched.

Though situated across the river Tigris from the ruins of the ancient Nineveh, the city of Mosul is itself an insignificant place of some 70,000 inhabitants. Once it was famous for its fine fabrics, and the word "muslin" is probably derived from it. In recent years only coarser cloths, such as shawls, have been woven there. But Mosul is also the capital of a vilayet, or province, of the same name and throughout this part of Kurdistan signs of oil and other valuable mineral products have been discovered. The majority of the inhabitants are Kurds, a semi-civilized, half-nomadic race.

In some of its provisions the Treaty of Versailles anticipated autonomy for Kurdistan, but a later Supreme Council at London abandoned this idea. At the San Remo Conference, where the mandates for Syria and Mesopotamia were divided between France and Great Britain, the French area was delimited in such a way that the oil-bearing district was cut off, shattering the ambitions of the French capitalists. Consequently the issue of sovereignty lies between Great Britain and Turkey, though neither country has ever wholly pacified the Kurdish tribes. As late as the beginning of 1922 a native chief, named Chemiko, attacked the Turks and occupied the city of Van in northern Kurdistan until a Nationalist army was sent to restore order. Last October the British forces withdrew from Eastern Kurdistan to a line running southeast from Mosul. Now a Turkish army, for which the Nationalist Assembly recently voted reinforcements, is concentrated at Diabekr to the north, while the main British forces rest on Baghdad, whence with a large air force they are able to dominate the districts they do not actually occupy. Thus militarily, as well as politically, the oil fields of Mosul are a sort of a No Man's Land.

Based on sovereignty prior to the war, the Nationalist Pact of Angora claims the entire vilayet of Mosul as part of the new Turkey. The British title, on the other hand, is founded on the allied victory, which brought about the "liberation" of the Kurds from the Turkish yoke, to which the Turks reply that at the time of the armistice the Hindu-British armies stopped short of occupying the whole area now claimed. The French point out that the Kurds have never made common cause with the Arabs of Irak, over whom Prince Feisal has been set up as a king, and that on Feb. 13, 1921, Winston Churchill, then Colonial Minister, explained to the House of Commons that the inhabitants of Kurdistan would not accept a union with Irak, unless they were to be governed directly by the British High Commissioner for Mesopotamia. The League of Nations, moreover, has never ratified the British mandate for Mesopotamia, so that the sacred treaty obligations that Lord Curzon spoke of at Lausanne are not so binding as he wished to have them appear.

The original explorations for oil in the Mosul district were made by the Germans in connection with their Berlin-Baghdad railroad project, on which Mosul was to be one of the way stations. When the Deutsche Bank in 1903 had concluded its contract with the old Ottoman Government, it sent geologists to explore the region for oil, as well as other mineral deposits. Though they found oil, they reported it to be limited in quantity, and so for a while German interest lagged; the option was allowed to lapse.

Then the engineers of the American Standard Oil made borings and made more favorable reports. Negotiations were begun for exclusive rights—a petroleum monopoly throughout Turkey, according to European versions—but before they came to a definite contract, the Germans renewed their interest, and needing capital for their railroad construction concluded with French and British interests the Baghdad tripartite agreement of 1914. An operating company with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, half British, one-quarter Dutch and one-quarter German, was projected, but the outbreak of the war put an end to all plans. At the San Remo conference France was granted the German interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company, giving in return the right to construct a pipe line through French mandated territory in Syria to the Mediterranean.

Against this attempted exclusion of Americans the United States Government promptly protested. For a long time the so-called Colby note remained unanswered. At various times since then there have been reports of promises to change British policy in this respect, but American oil men continue to complain of discrimination and demand the "open door." Should the Turks get back possession of the Mosul vilayet, as specified in their National Pact, it is probable that the American companies would receive concessions. Against British domination also the French press has never ceased to inveigh. Moreover, some of the Turcophile sentiment in the United States is probably traceable to this clash between British and American oil interests. With the ever-increasing demand for petroleum fuel for motor vehicles, as well as ocean liners and warships, international competition is ever in danger of becoming armed conflict.